Feb 1'22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *February 1, 1922*

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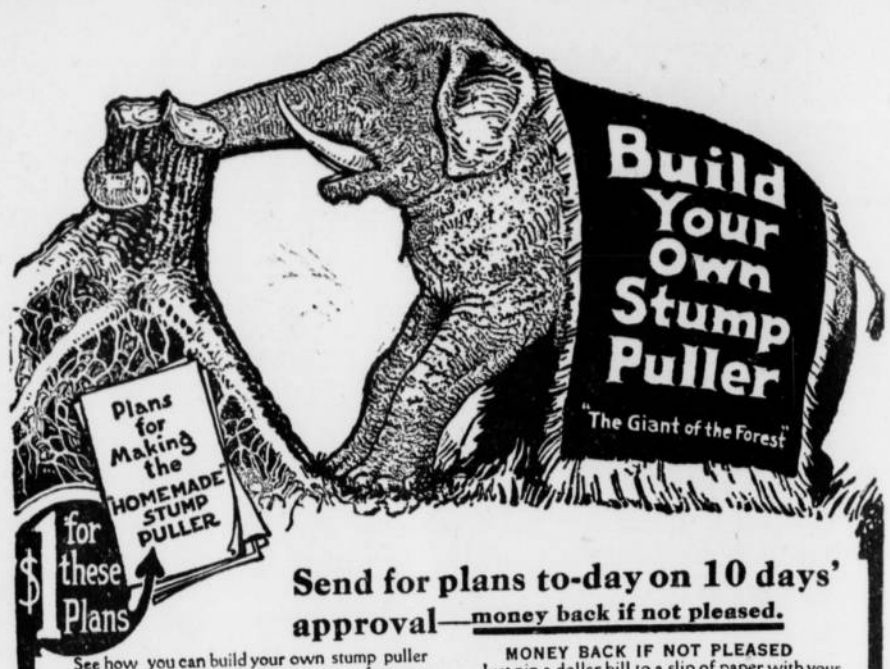

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager.

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The agricultural "bloc" in Congress scored another signal victory the other day when the House of Representatives turned down President Harding's earnest appeal for the reduction of the surtax upon huge incomes. The Republicans have a huge majority in both houses of congress, but a great number of them belong to the "bloc" and vote with the "bloc" against the party when the interests of the farmer are at stake. This makes it impossible for the administration to carry out its pledges in respect to either Internal Taxation or the Tariff. It creates a situation so uncertain that anything like a permanent policy on the tariff or any other domestic issue is impossible. The Congressional elections a year hence may clear the air; they are almost certain to result in a defeat for the administration.

The farmers of the American West are realizing that they were handed a gold brick in the Emergency tariff. That tariff, however, will remain in existence until a permanent law is passed, largely to please the wool growers. Among the cattle men, especially of the southwest, there is general dissatisfaction with the duty upon stockers and a general belief that the duty upon beef cattle has had no effect upon the American price.

The United States is exporting large quantities of beef and cattle, not because there is overproduction but because hard times and other causes have produced startling underconsumption of beef. Were good times to return and a normal demand for beef re-established in this country there would not be enough cattle grown here or imported from Canada to meet the demand. The increase in herds has not kept pace with the increase in population and western farmers have been forced to liquidate herds that should never have been slaughtered. There has never been a more trying time for the cattle men of the West and the failure of the hysterical temporary emergency tariff bill to bring any relief is freely admitted.

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"LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK FAVORABLE"—SEE PAGE 28

Farm Mortgages

The Reason for Scarcity of Mortgage Money—Government Action to Secure Relief Proposed—By William Harvey

IN a year such as has been experienced in 1921, not only by the farmer but the business man, it may not be amiss, at the beginning of another year, to recount a few of the causes that have contributed to the present spirit of dejection that has entered into the lives of so many of our people in Canada as well as those of our friends and kinsmen in the United States.

War and the false values created by it, accompanied by the shortage of man power, are in the main the primary causes of the present state of affairs, to which may be added weather conditions of an adverse character affecting large western areas and covering a series of years during which, despite good prices for farm products, many of our farmers were unable to take advantage of those favorable conditions. In other words, what did it profit the agriculturist who reaped practically no crop to witness his fellow getting say $2.50 per bushel for his wheat, of which he had a return better than the average? And there were many cases of failure between 1917 and 1921 making, in cumulative form, the trials of certain farmers so great and their losses so severe that they were drawn into a state of insolvency through no fault or error of judgment of their own.

The Stock Raisers Position

The illustration of the grain grower may well be applied to the case of the stock raiser with even more direful results. In the one case the farmer sowed and did not reap; in the other case, the stockman, induced by the high prices prevailing up till 1920, deemed it profitable as well as patriotic to increase his herds, arguing that with the world supply depleted through war and other causes it was the right moment to do so, only to find, in the short period measured only by months, that by the mysterious swing of the economic pendulum, prices dropped to abyssmal depths, sweeping away not only his past profits but rendering him as insolvent as his brother grain grower. Cattle and sheep, hides and wool, became unsaleable, or if saleable, at prices that meant ruin to the stockmen.

In this cataclysm or disaster other troubles had to follow from which the business man was by no means immune. With all too great a proportion of the farmers in financial difficulty there was bound to arise a tightening and contraction of money which the wholesaler and retailer, the country merchant and the machine or implement dealer had to experience, and with them the banker and the mortgage investor.

Investors Hit

The mortgagee was particularly affected, for he had with the farmer a fifty-fifty interest in his homestead, and failure of the farmer meant, unless forbearance were exercised, a foreclosed and vacant farm. With a sparse population and consequent difficulty in getting new owners or even tenants for those farms, it would become clearly the duty of the mortgage investor to carry the defaulting mortgagor until better days dawned, unless it were shewn that the farm was irretrievably sunk in debt and in order to clear the title of its all too many barnacles and liens, sale proceedings or foreclosure had to be resorted to as the unavoidable course to finally follow.

Granted that there are many of our farmers in trouble—and no one will gainsay it who is at all conversant with conditions in the West just now—it means that, as the pivotal and backbone industry of the country, agriculture must lean largely upon the banks, the mortgage and trust companies, the life and fire insurance companies and those individual mortgage investors, who have all in the past looked upon the farm as the premier form of security for the loans made upon it—unless it be that the federal or provincial governments, or all co-operating, evolve a scheme to take care of the whole financial fabric of the country.

Must be Repaid

But if those lending institutions referred to, who are the country's lenders today, do not get their payments in from the farmers, they in their turn cannot meet their obligations to their depositors, in the case of banks; to their debenture holders, in the case of mortgage companies; to the widows and orphans and estates, as in the case of trust companies, or to the beneficiaries of whom many are also widows and orphans, in the case of the insurance companies. A serious condition follows. Much of the money lent in the West, it must not be forgotten, is borrowed in Britain, United States, France, Holland and Belgium, to all of whom Canada acknowledges gratefully the confidence reposed in her and her financial institutions when those sums, largely in pre-war periods, were borrowed. Those funds must be repaid honorably if Canada and Canadian institutions are to preserve their credit, and "default" or "repudiation" is the last word we desire to hear regarding us as a people.

Many Millions Returned

During the past 18 or 20 months when the rate of exchange was running in favor of those lending countries in Europe, and when they needed to get back the funds they had lent in years of peace that they might help get back to reconstruction, it is estimated that not less han $100,000,000 has been sent back to European centres, and to this extent our country has been depleted of money with the inevitable increase in rates and the attendant difficulty of finding accommodation for our farmers. Many of our agricultural friends do not understand why they should be refused the loans they so sorely need, but a moment's reflection will show them that financial institutions who depend for their funds largely upon overseas connections cannot provide the farmer's needs and at the same time repay their own borrowings. To enable the different lending companies to distribute their funds, interest and instalments of principal due and payable by the borrowing farmer must be paid, and failing that obligation being met, stringency results.

Co-operation by Governments

The ideal method of relief that appeals to us would be for the federal government to obtain from the United States government, which is glutted with the gold of Europe, an ample supply of cheap money, and by offering the Dominion's credit and resources get the money flowing north-westwards, displacing and paying off much of the supposed dear money now invested, so-called "dear," but standing per the laws of supply and demand at a strictly fair and normal figure when all the present untoward conditions are weighed and considered.

We wonder if the two governments, as sister nations, could help in solving our present financial crisis?

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG

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Marketing Western Canadian Wheat

Article II.—Grain Exchange, Options and Speculating—
By J. B. Musselman

WESTERN Canadian wheat is principally an export commodity. In a heavy crop year as much as 80 per cent. goes to markets outside of Canada, either as wheat or flour. A considerable percentage was formerly sold to the U.S.A. but with that country's present heavy import duty, very little is sold there now, though much still goes through U.S. ports for export to Europe. While Liverpool prices are most widely published and are generally said to control, much more wheat passes through London and even one or two continental ports.

Inescapable Middle Man

Our wheat does not usually reach European millers in the condition in which we export it. Importers and the dealers to whom the myriad small millers look for supplies buy wheat from many parts of the world as it comes along over many seas and in constantly arriving cargoes. The practice is to so blend wheat from various sources and of different qualities as to supply their patrons the year around with a uniform blend suited to their respective requirements. The importer or the dealer thus stands as an inescapable middle man between us and the Old Country miller and is our true ultimate market since the last sale of our wheat in its unmixed condition is to him.

Canadian wheat for shipment to Europe is generally sold as at American Atlantic ports such as Montreal, St. John, Halifax or New York—and principally the last—to New York export houses or to European importers who arrange the ocean transport, insurance, destination, unloading, etc. They purchase from Canadian exporters who buy, as a rule, on the Winnipeg market, in store at Fort William or Port Arthur from elevator companies, or dealers or speculators, or from commission agents, representing growers and in turn make their own arrangements for transport, insurance, etc., over the lakes and on the seaboard.

The Trading Hazard

An exporter may first enter into a contract to deliver say at New York a given quantity by a given date, and then seek to purchase same and to contract for lake vessel space, or he may reverse the process. In any event he must face the hazard of actual merchandising as must also the importer. Having contracted to deliver and with a vessel ready to load he is sometimes obliged to pay a "premium" above the regular market value to get what he requires quickly. If he buys or buys and ships without having sold he may have to sell at less than going prices to get quick sale and to save interest, insurance and storage, either at Canadian terminals or at seaboard as the case may be.

The trading hazard is great and few have made a success of the wheat export business. Those who have succeeded also at times have incurred heavy losses. In its early years the Grain Growers' Grain Company made an important experimental shipment, through to European ports, going around both the regularly established exporter and the British importer and incurring a heavy loss. Later, the company associated itself with expert and experienced exporters and its successor, the U.G.G., is now exporting successfully. Even the Canada Wheat Board in 1919-1920, though under the chairmanship of a highly successful exporter, did not carry our wheat to Europe, but sold for delivery on this side.

Considerably more than half the wheat—that is actual wheat—offering on the Winnipeg market is the property of the line elevator companies, having been purchased by them at country points. The balance—or the bulk of it—nominally belongs to the farmers who grew it but as this has nearly all been consigned to elevator companies, acting as commission agents, and as these have made cash advances on most of it, the bulk of the wheat offered is virtually in the control of the line elevator companies. To these then the exporter principally looks for his requirements.

Hedging Country Purchases

Elevator companies, unlike the exporter, are seldom true merchants of wheat. They do not purchase wheat in the country and then offer for sale. Their regular practice is to sell on the Grain Exchange each day for delivery at lake ports the quantity it estimates that all its agents together will purchase during the succeeding 24 hours, and to base the price to be paid on the price thus secured beforehand, by deducting freight, commission, handling charges and an amount for profit. These undertakings for future delivery are called "options" and the practice described "hedging." It will be seen that the elevator company does not take the regular hazard of merchandising since, when it purchases, it pays the price it has already assured itself of by its "hedge" or option sale and its earnings will not be greater or less by reason of advance of fall in prices between the time of its purchase in the country and delivery at Fort William.

Indeed its profits may be greater when prices are low, so it has no direct monetary interest in keeping them up.

Nearly all the line elevator companies are in an association called the North West Grain Dealers' Association, and these are said to agree upon a uniform country purchase price. The U.G.G. and Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company do not belong and set their prices independently. The earnings of an elevator company cannot be fairly estimated by the spread between street and spot prices but rather by that between the street price and the nearest option if that be not too near.

When the wheat purchased at country points reaches the lake terminals or is "spot" it is seldom delivered on the option in which it was hedged. It is usually sold to an exporter or a miller wanting actual wheat at the time. If so sold the elevator company repurchases a like quantity of its options outstanding. Should the price secured for the wheat be more than it pays for the options, a "premium" is earned and this, if not anticipated in fixing its country prices when this wheat was purchased, is additional profit. If the price offered for the wheat should be less than the option would cost, the company will not sell and lose but will deliver against the option as is its right. The option which the elevator company sold a month or more before may now have a much higher value or it may be lower, but the price of wheat will have followed. Not the elevator company but the trader who held the option will have incurred the resultant gain or loss unless he also has hedged.

A Speculative Market

Wheat that is spot is often saleable at a price higher than that of the next future or option. This happens when world prices are unsteady and confidence is lacking that going prices for immediate delivery will be maintained later. Sometimes it is because a premium has to be paid to secure a cargo quickly for a waiting vessel. Sometimes premiums above their relative values are paid for the higher grades. At one time this fall No. 1 Northern was around ten cents above its apparently proper relative value, possibly because someone had cornered the available supply or there was a shortage in the grade.

It is not true that cash prices of wheat at Fort William always are the true commercial export value. For a considerable period last fall Winnipeg prices were uniformly higher than those at Liverpool, deducting from the latter only fixed charges between the two points. This was a "speculative" market, that is, dealers were paying more than the going market value, believing that prices in Britain would advance later. On the other hand the reverse is often the case and perhaps it is fairer to compare Winnipeg cash prices with Liverpool futures just as we must compare country cash prices with Winnipeg futures.

Closing Cash Price Deceptive

The so-called closing cash price as published is not a very good guide to the farmer. There is no such thing as a cash price at Winnipeg for any day. There is only the price for a given sale. So it would be of no great value to know the price at which the last thousand bushels changed hands. But the published "closing cash price" is not even this. It is a figure agreed upon by a committee of the Grain Exchange to publish as the closing cash price.

The ostensible purpose of the committee is to establish a basis for settlement and publication is made to give the public a fair idea of the trading value at the close of the day, but even if its intentions are perfectly fair the committee's conclusions can be and we believe sometimes are influenced by manipulators offering or bidding before the close at prices either lower or higher than are warranted, for the express purpose of influencing the published closing cash price for their own profit. This price is frequently used as the basis of settlement with farmers whose cars were sold during the day under instructions or previously at a different price without instructions and hedged in options.

Options and the Speculator

In speaking of the grain trade the public calls all dealers or merchants, speculators. How the practice originated is not clear but it is universal in Grain Grower circles. A commodity such as wheat cannot very well be handled from the Canadian grower to, say, the British miller without someone purchasing it and then looking for a buyer or contracting to deliver and then seeking to purchase. In either case he has the universal merchandising hazard. He may be said to speculate. So also may every merchant who buys goods at a stated price and then looks for someone to whom he can sell at a profit.

Brokers and commission agents not being dealers on their own account escape this risk. Our line elevator companies also seek to escape it as much as possible, especially on wheat, by "hedging" and so passing the risk on to more venturesome spirits but the hazard must be taken by someone somewhere in the trade. Even under the Wheat Board it could not be avoided. The peculiar world conditions then obtaining, together with the Board's entire control of Canadian wheat and flour and the necessary handling and forwarding facilities, reduced its hazard greatly, though it did not entirely remove it.

All Trading is by Options

Practically all trading is done by the use of options. Even commission agents often find it wise to sell options to immediately protect farmers who have instructed to sell. It must be remembered that only options are sold in the pit of the exchange. Actual wheat is sold mostly in the offices of the members. A commission agent may have 100 cars that he must sell at once according to instructions of farmers. It would be very difficult to sell these individually in so short a time, so, to protect his clients, he may sell options and then after the pit has closed look for buyers for the wheat, the price being arrived at by bargaining for the amount to be paid above or below the option price in this case.

Some Canadian millers regularly hedge their sales of flour. When they make sales at stated prices for later delivery they purchase wheat options to protect themselves against possible loss by rising prices before they can secure the wheat itself. The miller then is one of the buyers of the options the elevator companies and others sell and a seller when he gets the wheat from them and they buy their options back. Both thus escape the risk of changing prices. In the same way the exporter, when he wants wheat, usually buys options as a measure of protection and convenience and then re-sells these as he secures the actual wheat. But some, both exporters and millers, we believe, also trade in options at other times, one when he has no flour sales to hedge and the other when he does not want wheat. Also there are many, including some elevator companies and a host of private individuals throughout the country acting through brokers, who thus play the market with the hope of gain.

Virtue and Vice in Options

There is legitimate use for option trading under present marketing conditions. If the elevator companies had to carry their own risk without hedging they would require much more capital as the banks would not so readily finance them. Also they would need a wider margin of gross profit to protect themselves. A farmer unable to get his wheat to market at the time, but desiring to assure himself of going prices for future delivery, may hedge or sell an option, as some did last August greatly to their gain. The miller and at times the exporter, require to protect themselves with options. The Wheat Board was its own exporter but it protected the millers with fixed prices for considerable periods of time—the same protection to them as options. Also it frequently happens that more options require to be sold in a day by elevator companies or wheat by commission men than millers and exporters are able to take. There is then only the dealer who does not actually want wheat—the true speculator—to take up the excess offered. If there were none such the elevator companies could not sell and would cease buying in the country and the commission agent would have to report "no market."

There is a difference between option dealing by those who are regularly in the business in the Grain Exchange and private individuals who merely take a flip at the market, but it is doubtful that one affects the market differently from the other. The main difference would appear to be that outsiders who are inexpert lose an immense amount of money in this way, and the big, regular fellows get it. While dealing in options may steady prices it is also made the means of artificially inflating or depressing them, though to what

Continued on Page 21

First Lessons in Animal Husbandry

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 1, 1922

Provincial Political Action

With the adoption of a provincial political platform at the last convention, the U.F.M. took the final step preparatory to organized action in provincial politics. As in Alberta and Ontario, where provincial action by the organized farmers preceded the federal election, and with conspicuous success, local autonomy throws upon the U.F.M. locals in the constituency the onus of deciding whether or not a candidate shall be nominated for the constituency. That matter was settled at the 1921 convention, which declared that a nominating convention shall be called through the district secretary on direction of the district board, or on the request of 50 per cent. of the locals in any provincial constituency within the bounds of the district, or if there is overlapping of boundaries, a majority of the locals within the bounds of the district.

All outward evidence indicates that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, affected as it has been by recent events in that province, will at the coming convention decide without any hesitation to enter the provincial field, and thus bring the whole organized farmers' movement into alignment and on common ground in the sphere of practical politics. There also, it may be assumed, local autonomy will be provided, for it has become a recognized principle in the movement. This is as it should be, because the organization can move no faster than its units and permanently maintain its ground; but it demands as an imperative condition of success a real and not merely nominal unity and life in the locals. When the organizations in their conventions adopt measures, it should be the duty of the locals to bring those measures into their councils and make them a part of the work of the organization. Having decided to make politics an essential part of the activities of the organization, the locals should build for political action and seek to create an organized political viewpoint, as they have created an organized economic and, to some extent, social viewpoint. Today there is a great literature on the particular problems of rural life, and it has never been asserted that special attention to those problems is equivalent to thinking or building in terms of class. Politics is but one way of approach to public problems, and it is just as essential that the farmers should function in that method as in other methods of approaching public questions, and in that respect the provincial is as important as the federal field. But the necessity of unified action cannot be over estimated, and it must be specially emphasized that unified action depends upon spirited, energetic and loyal efforts by the locals. It is the locals that are in touch with the individual; it is their business to bring the individual to see the organization's viewpoint and the value, nay, in these times particularly, the necessity of combination and organization for the attainment of better things.

A Reason for the Wheat Board

The United States Department of Agriculture, which seems to be more alive than the Dominion Department, is having investigations made as to the probable demand in Europe for agricultural produce this year. The department has just issued a report by Dr. G. F. Warren, professor of farm management in Cornell University, and W. F. Chandler, of the U.S. Bureau of Markets, who have been over in Europe studying agricultural and market conditions. The report states that practically every country in Europe needs agricultural produce from this continent, last year's crops falling far short of normal. Germany alone, it is stated, will need two millions of tons of foodstuffs before the next harvest, and there are no surpluses in Europe from which this demand can be supplied.

The explanation that has been given for the heavy fall in grain prices is the lack of export demand. That there is demand is proved by the greater wheat exports in both the United States and Canada this year as compared with the preceding two years. What has taken place is the forcing of exports at prices that are causing the farmers of European countries to complain of the "dumping" of cheap American wheat to their detriment. It is in the highest degree probable that if there had been no competition in selling grain the export price would not have been forced down and there would have been less complaint from European farmers and the farmers on this continent alike.

On the other side of the border there is a demand for the financing of exports of foodstuffs to relieve the European situation, and if anything comes from the Genoa conference the European peoples will be assisted in financing the purchase of the food they so urgently need. There is a very large quantity of wheat in storage on this continent, and if this financial assistance is arranged the export demand will be increased, but it will not be the farmers who grew the food that will benefit. If we had had a Wheat Board for the 1921 crop the situation would have been much more in favor of the Canadian farmer.

No one knows what the crops in Europe will be like this year, but taking the most favorable view there should still be a large demand for wheat from this continent. In any case the European situation is such that if large credits are extended to assist in reconstruction, there may be supervision and control of disbursements, in other words government buying of supplies. Whether or not this becomes a condition, there will be at least some form of organized buying and that will make necessary organized selling on this side. There is therefore a sound basis for the demand of the farmers for the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board, and the necessary enabling legislation should be passed at the coming session of the Dominion parliament.

This demand was made unanimously by the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba and the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. Twelve districts of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the executive board of the association have approved the re-establishment of the Wheat Board, and it is practically certain that the demand from the prairie provinces will be made unanimous by the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Association. After that the fight will be transferred to Ottawa.

Freedom for the Associations

By overwhelming majorities the annual convention of the U.F.M. and that of the U.F.A. passed a resolution affirming that members of parliament, provincial or federal, may not hold office in the association. This is a new departure in the policy of economic associations in politics; it is not followed by the Labor party in Great Britain, where trade union officials may be members of parliament, nor is it followed in other countries where economic organizations have their special representation in the legislative assembly.

The policy has its advantages and its disadvantages. Exclusion from official positions in the associations of those members who have been elected to parliament, it was argued in the conventions, automatically restricts the field for good men for executive work, for it may be assumed that nominating conventions choose the best men available. The answer to this objection was that there is no reason for assuming that the number of good men in the associations is limited to a number corresponding to the parliamentary strength of the associations.

The advantage of the policy is just that it throws upon the associations the duty of discovering and bringing out men with ability to fill any position within the various activities of the associations. It leaves those elected to political duties free to make themselves master of the matters that they will have to deal with and in both federal and provincial fields there is enough and to spare to engage all the attention of those who hope to accomplish something. The work of organizing and developing the associations calls for all the available time of members of the executive; an objective of a membership of 100 per cent. of the farmers will keep the most energetic of workers busy for longer than the normal life of a parliament.

There is the further and not less important consideration that it is extremely desirable to retain independence and freedom for the associations in all matters pertaining to their special functions. An executive cannot adequately carry on its duties if it is divided against itself, and the exigencies of practical politics might very easily put a member of the executive who was also a member of parliament in an embarrassing position. It is better that both be left free and neither restricted in their particular duties. The provincial platform of the U.F.M. indeed specifically retains freedom in this respect to the association, and the U.F.A. provincial platform seeks to avoid dissension that might be disastrous by asserting the continuous authority of the association. It is in every sense imperative that the associations be supreme within the purposes of the associations; only thus can unity be preserved and continued growth and development assured. Political action is only one and the latest of the purposes of the associations, and the greatest care is needed to see that it does not smother the other and not less important purposes.

Europe's Tariff Mania

During the first fortnight of March an economic and financial conference of all the countries of Europe is to be held in Genoa. This conference was proposed by Mr. Lloyd George at the meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes on January 6. In moving the resolution in favor of the conference the British premier indulged in some courteous but plain talk about the state of Europe and the necessity for giving up trying to do the impossible and getting down to the real facts of the situation, with the firm purpose of endeavoring to prevent Central Europe falling into the same condition as Russia.

Just how French politicians took the plain talk and the policies involved in it was shown in the subsequent resignation of Premier Briand, who felt that his reasonableness was not getting the support it should have from the French Chamber. It was a bad start on the path of international co-operation, and if in the sequel, recommendations of the Genoa conference are to meet the fate that befell the recommendations of the Brussels conference of last year, the outlook will indeed be despairing.

Not only were the reparations recommendations of the Brussels conference set aside but the recommendation in favor of free trade, adopted unanimously by that conference, has been entirely ignored not only by the allies but by nearly every country in Europe. France has increased her tariff to such an extent that Belgian interests are threatening reprisals, and even Belgium has raised her tariff. British merchants are complaining of the French tariff, but Great Britain herself has undertaken to protect what are called the "key industries" in spite of an opposition that is growing in intensity daily. France denounced her tariff treaties with Italy and Spain, and the latter are retaliating in a way that promises a bitter tariff war. In every country in Europe but one—Holland—protection is rampant; every country wants to export, none to import. The war of armies has been succeeded by a war of tariffs. The Brussels conference of Europe's economic experts recommended free trade and free intercourse among the nations; the politicians have decided to go in the contrary direction.

It is a condition that will never make for the economic and political restoration that the real statesmen are endeavoring to bring about, and its evil effects are felt throughout the whole world. The hope of those who stand for economic sanity and humanitarianism is now centred in the Genoa conference; it promises to be the most important event since the signing of the armistice.

A Lesson From Denmark

Denmark, one of the most thickly settled and probably the most prosperous agricultural country in Europe, is famous throughout the world for the success of the co-operative enterprises established by her farmers. In other respects besides co-operation, however, Denmark can teach valuable lessons to many larger countries. In a recnt book on Denmark, Frederic C. Howe, a well known American writer, says:

> The railroads are operated with the same ends in view. Not with an eye for making money, but with the aim of hauling freight and passengers as cheaply as possible. Agriculture is built up in this way. Waste lands were opened up by the building of new lines. This developed new farms, which in turn became a source of wealth to the state. Passenger fares were reduced to encourage travel, while freight rates and classifications were worked out so as to enable the farmer to ship his produce to England and Germany as advantageously as possible.

Freight rates for ten tons of goods on a haul of 373 miles on the Danish state railway, are given by Mr. Howe as follows: Ten tons of butter, $33; ten tons of building timber, $24.30; ten tons of stone, $10. Passenger rates are also very low, a return trip journey of 373 miles costing only $3.32, third class, which is the ordinary way of travelling in Europe. The Danish state railways under these rates earned about two per cent. on the invested capital. In Canada we have freight rates based on ten per cent. dividends for a privately owned railway, plus a surplus, and the authorities are determined, apparently, that whatever disaster may befall agriculture and business generally, those dividends and surpluses must be maintained.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen was successful in the Grenville by-election on January 26, being elected by a majority of 1,625 over A. K. Patterson, the Progressive candidate. The voting figures are significant. At the general election the voting was: Conservative, 4,325; Progressive, 2,392; Liberal, 2,014, a total vote of 8,731. The vote in the recent by-election was: Conservative, 4,438; Progressive, 2,813. The Conservative vote was increased by 113, the Progressive by 421. That means that nearly 1,500 voters who previously voted Liberal did not take the trouble to vote. Evidently they were content to allow it to be a straight contest between Conservative and Progressive, but that is not a satisfactory way of exercising the rights of citizenship.

By a Royal proclamation issued at Buckingham Palace, November 21, we learn that His Majesty has graciously pleased to declare that henceforth the "Arms or Ensigns Armorial of the Dominion of Canada shall be tierced in fesse the first and second divisions containing the quarterly coat following, namely, 1st Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, 2nd, Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules," etc., etc. We don't know what it is all about, but as it is at the request of the Governor-General-in-Council it was probably the last despairing effort of Mr. Meighen to save the country.

A. P. Sloan is vice-president of General Motors, an American automobile firm which has 88 manufacturing plants, and which has decided to concentrate its manufacture for export at Oshawa, Ont. In a newspaper interview Mr. Sloan stated that he saw no reason why it should not be as cheap to manufacture in Canada as the United States. "So far as labor, materials and freight are concerned," he said, "I can see no difference." That's not exactly the tune sung by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Reconstruction Association.

U.F.A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1922

Back row, left to right—A. Rafn, Chas. H. Harris, Stephen Lunn, W. F. Bredin, D. Brockie, C. H. MacFarquhar, S. S. Sears, H. Higginbotham, H. E. G. H. Scholefield. Middle row, left to right—L. McKinnon, Geo. Bevington, Mrs. M. L. Sears, H. W. Wood, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Mrs. B. F. Kiser, H. C. McDaniel, W. J. Jackman. Front row, left to right—A. R. Brown, C. Jenson, J. L. Smith, R. O. German, G. E. Roose.

Beautifying the Prairies

Achievement at Indian Head Forestry Farm dispels notion that Tree Planting is not a Practical Proposition on Western Farms---By E. Leon Garrett

WHEN the early pioneers first treked their way across the prairie trails in their then familiar "schooners," one of the most noticeable features of this new country was the decided absence of trees. It was a barren stretch of land in every sense of the word, broken but seldom with squat little sloughs, around which prospered a few clumps of brush and shrubbery. Apart from this, the rolling prairie of the vast plain was destitute of shelter, nature leaving it to man's ingenuity to make full use of this rich soil, and to plant what shade trees and wind-breaks he so desired.

The general lack of trees so noticeable the last few years by our increased population is probably largely accounted for by the general attitude of the early settlers in regarding the West as a mine from which a comfortable fortune might be derived, but not a place to offer any great inducement as a permanent home. While trees on the prairies are of immense value from a material standpoint as windbreaks, shelter belts, etc., they are perhaps of greatest value for their aesthetic qualities, the beauty they add to their surroundings, and the general feeling of rest and comfort they add to the home.

It was natural that the early settlers, coming as they did from Eastern Canada and other countries abundantly blessed with natural forests, should almost immediately have tried to improve the appearance of their new homes by planting trees. In the majority of such cases, trees were brought from Ontario, but little advantage being taken of the native varieties which were found in a few localities along the river bottoms and protected ravines.

These trees from the East were planted generally as such trees would have been handled in Ontario, without any special preparation of the soil. Almost invariably the plantings were a failure, which led to the general impression that trees could not be grown successfully on the prairies. This resulted in the average settler looking upon tree planting as a fad.

Eventually, however, individuals met with success by using such native kinds as maple, ash and elm, and it began to be realized that, while the majority of Eastern trees would not prove hardy under Saskatchewan conditions, excellent results could be obtained by properly handling the native varieties.

First Experiments Successful

When the Department of Agriculture of the federal government established an experimental farm on the prairies some 30 or so years ago, a section of land was chosen adjoining the townsite of Indian Head, on the then only railway this country had. For several years many experiments with tree planting were carried out here; these, no doubt, proving the greatest factor in furthering tree culture generally throughout the province. Not only were all the native varieties planted, but immense numbers of Eastern and European varieties were given a trial. As a result of this work, authoritative information soon became available as to just what kind of trees could be grown, and what varieties should be left alone.

In addition to the native species, many Russian and Northern European sorts proved suitable to the climate. Of these exotic varieties the Russian poplar, Russian willows, caragana and Scotch pine have proved particularly adaptable and are now widely used everywhere in the West.

For many years a limited distribution of trees, shrubs and tree seeds was carried on each spring from this experimental farm, resulting in hundreds of small plantings being made on hundreds of farms widely scattered over the province. It soon became evident that the successful results attained at this experimental farm encouraged many farmers to do something along this line on their own farms.

Wholesale Distribution Commenced

The federal government has always been aware of the necessity for encouraging tree culture on the prairies, but it was not until 1901 that a really definite and practical scheme for assisting settlers in this work was put into operation. It was in that spring that the first distribution of trees was made, under the co-operative scheme of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. At that time a farm was established near Indian Head, in the southern part of Saskatchewan—just 43 miles east of the capital city. A superintendent, in the person of Norman M. Ross, was given charge of the work, and during the intervening years he has maintained this position so successfully that he has fathered the establishing of a great farm at this point, has seen the need and founding of an additional farm at Sutherland, and has seen the annual output of the two farms reach by now the high average of about five million seedlings and cuttings. Since 1901, over 40,000,000 plants and cuttings have been distributed in Saskatchewan alone. It will thus be readily seen that the prairie provinces are now on the high road to becoming nicely treed, and on a par with other countries enjoying this much-needed feature of nature's beauty.

The Forestry Farm System

In 1901 the Dominion government commenced a system of co-operative tree planting which has worked out very well and has become very popular among the farmers on the prairies. From the plantations established on the experimental farms and the few private plantations that had survived, it was seen that certain methods gave good results, while, if these methods were not followed, failure was practically certain.

The Forestry Branch provides trees to any farmer free of charge and express paid, provided certain conditions were complied with. These, in brief, are:

1. That the ground be properly prepared before planting.
2. That the trees be planted according to plan supplied by the department.
3. That the ground set out in trees be maintained as a permanent shelter belt, and be properly fenced and cultivated.

As to varieties, the ones generally used are: Manitoba maple, green ash, American elm, Russian poplar, cottonwood and Russian willows. Other varieties, such as birch and mountain ash, have been found very useful for ornamental purposes. These also do well in shelter belts if young plants can be secured in sufficient quantities. Among the conifers, the Scotch, lodgepole and Jack pines, the white spruce, Colorado spruce and tamaracs are hardy everywhere. The balsam fir, black spruce, mountain dwarf pine, cembra or Swiss stone pine, European larch and Siberian larch are quite hardy, but more useful for ornamental work. This is either owing to their habit of growth, or to the difficulty of securing young stock.

The one-year Manitoba maple, two-year ash, one-year caragana and unrooted cuttings are the ones mostly used. The department does not advise cutting back the tops of the seedlings except the caragana, which, when used for a hedge, must be cut back to the ground at the time of planting. They, too, strongly advise against pruning in a shelter belt, as it only means extra work and makes conditions for the growth of the trees less favorable. The belt should be grown as thick as possible from the ground up. If pruning is done, it should be confined entirely to the inside rows.

Evergreens are sent out at a nominal charge of one cent each, or $1.00 per 100. They use four-year transplants of Scotch, Jack and lodgepole pine and five-year transplants of white spruce. About 200,000 of these evergreens were sent out last spring. The reports of these evergreens are extremely favorable and the demand is greater than can be supplied.

At Indian Head, it is found that the growth of the more common trees, ascertained from hundreds of measurements made each year on the nursery, is as follows:

	Years of age. 5	13	16
Manitoba maple	8 ft.	19½ ft.	—
Green ash	4½ ft.	14 ft.	—
American elm	4½ ft.	12¾ ft.	—
White birch	8½ ft.	20 ft.	—
Russian poplar	12 ft.	30 ft.	—
White spruce	2 ft.	7½ ft.	13½ ft.
Scotch pine	2 ft.	11 ft.	18¾ ft.
Jack pine	—	10½ ft.	—
Lodgepole pine	—	8 ft.	—
Tamarac	5½ ft.	17½ ft.	22¼ ft.
Siberian larch	5½ ft.	20 ft.	—

These ages are from seed or cuttings as the case may be, and all measurements are made in plantations spaced about four feet by four feet. No pruning or thinning has yet been found necessary in any of the plantations.

For general prairie planting the evergreens will undoubtedly give the best ultimate results. Even in a dry season the growth is good, and once established they will withstand neglect that would be fatal to the broad-leaf varieties.

Preparation of Soil

Through experience it has become evident that the most important feature of the tree-growing work on the prairies is the preparation of the ground. Of course, the selection of the varieties is generally important, but of late years, as the stock is supplied by the government, that feature is entirely controlled.

After carrying on the distribution for some years, it was found advisable to insist that all ground for planting must be summerfallowed. The result is that no trees are now sent out for planting on garden land, back-setting or stubble plowing.

In setting out the shelter belts, the

The pictures speak for themselves. The same farm home before and after the growth of a stand of trees. Isn't it worth the trouble?

Continued on Page 22

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Co-operatives and Income Tax

The question of the payment of income tax by co-operative associations is one that frequently comes up for consideration, and an enquiry recently received by the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association from the Young G.G.A. Ltd., once more raises the question. The letter is short and to the point, and reads as follows: "We would be glad to receive a line on income tax. We have paid income taxes, but understand that we are not taxable."

The following reply was forwarded by the Central office, viz: "Your letter of January 16, re the payment of income tax, is duly to hand.

"We may say that we had some correspondence some time ago with the secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada with regard to this matter, and he informed us that he had secured a ruling from the Commissioner of Taxation in November, 1917, to the effect that co-operative associations were not liable for payment of income tax in respect of the amount distributed in dividends on purchases, while reserve funds also might be deducted in ascertaining the taxable revenue.

"We also received a letter from the Taxation Branch of the Department of Finance in March last, stating that the case of each co-operative association is considered upon its merits, owing to the fact that the practice and rules of societies are not uniform throughout the province.

May Claim Refund

"Under these circumstances we would advise you to make claim for the repayment of any income tax you have paid to the Commissioner of Taxation, Ottawa, giving a full statement of your case, and setting out the grounds for your claim. We should imagine that you should be able to obtain a refund of any taxes you may have paid, but this, of course, will depend upon the view of the matter taken by the commissioner."

This is a question which has continually emerged in connection with British co-operative associations, which have never been liable to taxation on account of so-called profits, which in their case are merely savings over the cost of distribution. An attempt recently to impose the tax on account of reserve funds was defeated, and British co-operative societies are therefore still exempt.

It should be understood, however, that profits made on non-members' business are liable to taxation, but as this would probably involve taxing the whole of the shareholders as well, in order to get at the profits made on the business of non-members, and then making a refund on account of each individual shareholder, it is a question whether the result would be worth the trouble and cost incurred.

Applaud Maharg's Decision

Expressions of approval of the action of the Hon. J. A. Maharg in resigning his office as minister of agriculture of the province, owing to the action taken by Premier Martin in connection with the recent Dominion election, continue to be received at the Central office. Two of the latest of these communications are from the Westerleigh and Tate locals of the association, the former of which not only upholds Mr. Maharg's action but also condemns that of the premier and the other ministers who are in sympathy with him. The Westerleigh resolution is in the following terms, and was carried unanimously:

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Westerleigh Grain Growers' Association, in meeting assembled, after discussing what transpired regarding your leaving the ministry of agriculture, desire to express to you our approval of your action, and our disapproval of the action of the premier and also of any minister who is in sympathy with his action."

The Tate local confines itself to an expression of its appreciation of Mr. Maharg's action as follows:

"That this local expresses its appreciation of the action our president, Mr. Maharg, has taken in resigning from the provincial government."

Co-operative Community Halls

There appears to be quite a demand arising for community halls at local points in Saskatchewan since the amendment of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations' Act by the legislature during last session. This amendment makes it possible to organize a co-operative association for the express purpose of establishing a community hall without the necessity of taking up trading activities, and to organize at the low cost of $4.50. The question has just been raised at Pambrum, the secretary, Alex. Hunter, writing the Central office of the S.G.G.A. as under:

"I read an article lately in one of the newspapers that said the Saskatchewan legislature had recently passed an act to enable five or more persons, in any locality in the province, to incorporate for the purpose of building community halls or other public buildings. If you can send me any information regarding this matter or a copy of the act, kindly do so and oblige."

In reply, Mr. Hunter was referred to the Department of Agriculture, Regina, who will forward all information on the subject, and will also be glad to co-operate in every way possible in order to establish community halls whenever necessary.

King U.F.A. District Association

At a meeting in the New Holland Church, Brutus, the King U.F.A. District Association was organized by the following locals: Brutus, New Holland, Haig, Fertile Plains, Tide Lake and Blue Grass.

S. S. Boyd, of Brutus, who acted as chairman of the meeting, was elected president of the association; J. Warmuik was elected vice-president, and J. R. Johnson, secretary-treasurer. Each local will elect a director.

Dr. J. G. Ross gave an interesting address on the development of the work of the provincial health department.

Resolutions Passed

A resolution was passed declaring the five per cent. of the wild land tax, at present allowed to municipalities for collection, to be inadequate to meet the expenses of the work entailed, and asking that municipalities be allowed to retain 50 per cent. of the collections made.

Another resolution asked for an amendment to the Municipal District Act, making it optional with municipal districts to allow persons to vote whose taxes were not paid in full.

The association also voted to ask the provincial government to reject any proposals for assistance to the Western Canada Colonization Company. It was the feeling of the meeting that if the various governments would investigate the actual cause of the financial difficulties of the settlers, the Dominion would need no more extensive advertising than that which the farmers would themselves offer.

Further resolutions urged the discontinuation of the practice of cabinet ministers returning to their constituencies for re-election; and asked for the dismissal of both the general road foreman and the bailiff of the district, on the ground that neither were working for the best interests of the community. A resolution was also passed declaring that the weed inspector in the district was unnecessary, as owing to the drought it was impossible to enforce the Weed Act.

Ardenode Had Good Year

Ardenode local of the U.F.A. reports that, owing to the drive, their membership has increased, in spite of the fact that their women members have organized separately.

At the annual meeting the secretary pointed out that the attendance at the regular meetings was not what it ought to be, and that only by 100 per cent. efficiency in attendance could 100 per cent. efficiency in the work of a local be attained. A local belonged to its members, he said, and its officers were there to carry out the instructions given them, and not to instruct the members what they ought to do. In his opinion, the results in both the provincial and federal elections point with unmistakable significance to what can be accomplished by co-operation. In this connection the speaker quoted Kipling:

"It ain't the guns or armaments, nor
the funds that they can pay,
But the close co-operation that makes
them win the day;
It ain't the individual, nor the army as
a whole,
But the everlasting teamwork of every
blooming soul!"

The activities of the local during the year have included the supplying of the members' needs for coal, binder twine, gopher poison, formaldehyde, etc., and in conjunction with the U.F.W.A. a handsome upright piano was purchased, and the amount of the price, $450, was raised in three months.

The Victory in Battle River

"For the second time this year," says H. E. Spencer, in a letter to the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members in the Battle River Constituency, "we have registered our vote, and conclusively disproved the statement that 'farmers cannot stick together.' Not only have we realized how to co-operate, but we have broken all records in the success obtained in the July and December elections."

Mr. Spencer expresses his appreciation of the wonderful support secured to the U.F.A. cause, and of the support given by the towns in the constituency; which condition, he says, could only have been brought about by having a set of principles aiming for the general good. His letter continues:

"Now that your member is elected, there is just as great a need of interest to be taken. To maintain our democratic organization we must have the people in action, and although your member hopes to keep in touch with you, it is equally your duty to keep your representative posted through your organization of your wishes. I would, therefore, ask you to lay great importance on keeping your organization intact. Our success was only made possible through the energetic support of the various officials and their co-helpers in our organization."

Mr. Spencer concludes by declaring his sincere wish to carry out his new duties with fairness and equity.

Ignorance

One not infrequently hears people—even farmers— say, "Grain Growers? Pshaw! What good is the Grain Growers' Association? What has it ever done to help farmers?"

It is almost useless to argue with these individuals, but one feels like employing the words of Dr. Johnson, of dictionary fame, who, when asked by a lady why he had defined "pastern" as "the knee of a horse," said: "Ignorance, madam. Pure ignorance."—H. Morton Rayner.

U.F.M. Year Book

In place of the year book there will be issued to each local of the U.F.M. one copy of the minutes of the convention and of the reports presented there.

Additional copies of the minutes (mimeographed), may be obtained at 25 cents per copy, which barely covers the cost of mimeographing.

Copies of the other reports which are printed may be had at five cents per copy.

The copies for the use of locals are being rushed out and should be in the hands of local secretaries by the time you read this. They should be thoroughly discussed in every local, in order that there may be the closest possible touch with the provincial situation.

Tennyson Organizes

A new local of the United Farmers of Manitoba was formed at Tennyson schoolhouse on January 7, with L. R. Ramuz, president; W. Corrigan, vice-president, and R. Lees as secretary.

The meeting was advertised by Councillor Daly, of Oatfield local, and every resident able to attend was present. J. R. Whittall, of Parkview local, addressed the meeting, and drew particular attention to the problems awaiting solution by our representatives at Ottawa, and urged the necessity of a 100 per cent. strong organization behind them to enforce our demands. At the conclusion of the address it was unanimously decided to line up with the forces of progress and form a local. Every adult present of both sexes joined and pledged themselves to enroll all others possible. This is further evidence for those carping critics who are loudly stating that the "Farmers have shot their bolt," "That the event of their progress has been passed," etc. Tennyson local is one more link in the chain that is being welded, slowly but surely, to encompass the overthrow of the moneyed interests and the evils resulting from their dictatorship.—J.R.W.

Fowl Supper at Grandview

There are only eight United Farm Women members in the local at Wicklow, but judging by the work they accomplish one would think there were five times that number. When they heard that a Progressive political meeting was being held in town they got busy on the telephone and soon were in touch with the women of Grandview and the surrounding district. The result of their work was manifest when we opened the doors of the new hardware store in town recently. There, spread out on three long tables extending the full length of the room, were red and yellow jellies mounded with whipped cream, pumpkin, apple, strawberry and custard pies, raspberry and cheese tarts, nut and raisin bread and stacks of cookies and jam-jams. On the tables back of the room were loads of pies and other cooking, steaming tea and coffee, and, best of all, dozens upon dozens of fowl roasted to a delicious shade of brown.

As the guests seated themselves, attentive waiters took orders, and in a twinkling plates loaded with chicken, dressing, vegetables and gravy, were placed before them. Such servings one will never forget!

By 8.30 the crowd, beaming with satisfaction, had migrated to the opera house, where the chairman announced that the proceeds of the banquet were $125. Was it any wonder that the speakers of the evening found the audience most responsive? Even the few hecklers, supported by their chicken repast, were full of vim.

Such quantities of provisions were left over that the ladies decided to serve supper the following evening in aid of the skating rink. They believe in all-round community development and the closest co-operation between country and town.

Linda Carrying On

Linda local of the U.F.A. near Stettler, reports that the local is doing good work, although there is a small decrease in membership from last year. About $500 was passed through the local accounts during the year. The new officers are August Klaus, president; Martin Oliver, vice-president; and F. W. Cusick, secretary.

With the assistance of A. Lunan the farmers of Mechigan Centre district have formed a new local of the U.F.A. with 16 members. E. Mulloy is the president and Miss A. M. Fors the secretary.

Legumes in Peace River District

Most of the Failures Due to Lack of Inoculation.
By W. D. Albright

ENTERPRISING settlers here and there in the north country have tried alfalfa and clover with irregular results. It has been a common experience that they start well, but in the second season often come weak and yellowish and gradually die out. Sometimes in patches of varying shape and size the growth has been reasonably good, but the general outcome was usually discouraging.

Inoculation Necessary

Valuable information is coming to light through the work of the Dominion Experimental Sub-station at Beaverlodge. It is established beyond a doubt that lack of inoculation has been one very important cause of failure. Another is the dry weather characteristic of the average spring and early summer. When this occurs, it must always seriously curtail yields of hay, but it will rarely cause complete failure of the legumes when other conditions are right. In certain comparisons in 1921, inoculated plots of red clover, alfalfa and sweet clover seeded alone the summer before yielded more than twice as much hay per acre as western rye, brome or any grass seeded at the same time and under the same conditions. In previous years, all the hundreds of nurse crop plots of clover and alfalfa seeded without inoculation failed completely and had to be plowed up.

What Inoculation Means

The legumes or pod-bearing family of plants, to which clovers and alfalfa belong, by means of certain bacteria living in the nodules or enlargements on their roots (which nodules result from the presence of the bacteria), can draw upon the nitrogen of the air. Though discovered a generation or more ago, there is still much about these nitrogen-gathering bacteria that is not known. It is conceded, however, that different varieties or strains are adapted to different legumes. Thus the same culture will inoculate either alfalfa or sweet clover, while another culture is needed for alsike, white Dutch and common red. None of the wild legumes occurring on Grande Prairie appear to inoculate for alfalfa or clover. During the past six years many hundreds of plots of alfalfa and clover have been sown at Beaverlodge station, but not until 1920 was any but a stray nodule or two ever discovered on the roots of any of them. In that year, an abundance of nodules was found on the roots of plots laid down the previous year with inoculated seed. Also, and still more striking, were scores of patches in some 1918 seedings of alfalfa, alsike and common red clover where the growth was 12 to 24 inches high and deep green, while areas round about were sickly-yellow and six inches or less in height, indicating nitrogen starvation. Examination revealed nodules unvaryingly present on the roots of the good patches but no nodules elsewhere. Natural or accidental inoculation had in some way occurred and was soon distributed with gratifying results. Since then, proof upon proof has been piled up far beyond the limitations of this article to record.

How and When Inoculation Benefits

Without inoculation the legumes start well enough, drawing at first upon the soil nitrates rendered available by the preparatory tillage. If sown alone in June on rich land, they will usually retain a fairly vigorous appearance until autumn. If sown early in May or on poorer land, and especially if in a nurse crop, they ordinarily lose color and evince diminished vigor before autumn of the first year, the nurse-crop seedings generally winter-killing outright. In the second year the margins of the plots next the cultivated paths may be good, but interiorly the plants have a pale, stunted appearance and a height of from three-fifths down to about one-fifth of those on the margin, the degree of contrast depending upon the season. On the other hand, inoculated plots in the dry, early summer of 1921 showed an even-topped growth averaging 12 inches in the case of alsike, 18 inches in the case of red clover, two feet in the case of alfalfa, and three to four feet in the case of sweet clover. The red clover yielded about a ton per acre, and the alfalfa a ton and a half from the first cutting. Uninoculated plots seeded under similar conditions were a dismal failure, making but a few hundred pounds of hay per acre. In an adverse season inoculation shows up to the most striking advantage.

Root Penetration

Across the plots discussed above, seeded in June, 1920, without any nurse crop, trenches were dug in August, 1921, and typical roots excavated with the following average result: Alfalfa, 42.3 inches vertical penetration; sweet clover, 34 inches; red and alsike, each 26.1 inches. The red and alsike plots were found to be underlaid with moist sand at a depth of three to four feet. Beneath the alfalfa and sweet clover the subsoil to a depth of six feet or more was found to consist of a clay so hard that it could with difficulty be dug with a mattock. It is evident that, at least when moistened, almost any subsoil short of hardpan can be penetrated by alfalfa roots. Other data to hand go to support this view.

Winter Hardiness

In winter hardiness at Beaverlodge the four legumes mentioned would seem to rank as follows: (1) alfalfa, (2) alsike, (3) sweet clover, and (4) common red clover. Heaving of roots is unusual and all but the common red are reasonably winter hardy when a vigorous stand has been secured and a good top left for protection. The red clover is but moderately winter-hardy. .

In drought resistance they rank: (1) alfalfa and sweet clover, (2) common red, (3) alsike. The latter especially heads out prematurely in a dry season.

In respect to seed production it has been found that alsike, common red, white Dutch and sweet clover have regularly matured seed at Beaverlodge, and, on a small scale, pollination by bumblebees has been good. Alfalfa pods abundantly but ripens very little seed, even from the first cutting.

The new Altaswede clover, though tried as yet on a very small scale at Beaverlodge, promises well. It matured considerable good seed in 1921.

Thirty farmers throughout the Upper Peace River country are co-operating with the Beaverlodge station in a co-operative inoculation experiment.

Winter Soil Drifting

The soil drifting problem in Southern Alberta is complicated by the fact that oftentimes during the winter there is a paucity of snow and high winds get a clear sweep at the dried and unprotected soil. Alternate snowfalls and Chinooks will often change the color of the landscape several times during the same winter. It has occurred to some ingenious farmers to make the best of what snowfall they have by working it into parallel ridges which withstand warm winter winds better than the normal thin flat covering of snow, and which will serve to prevent soil drifting. Alternate sunshine and night frosts have been found to produce a hard surface on these ridges which saves them from wind action.

The fields are ridged by V-shaped drags about twenty feet from tip to tip which form a sort of snow plow. This device has been in use in some parts of Manitoba for some time, not for protection from winter soil drifting, but to catch the snow and obtain more spring moisture for cultivated fields than they would normally get. As on many former occasions C. S. Noble, of Nobleford, is taking the lead in introducing this practice.

Buying Vegetable Seeds

In order to obtain the best results from the garden, it is a well-known fact that good seed of the best varieties is

WHAT DID BETTY BUY?

COPY OF BETTY'S LETTER

Dear Mr. Simpson

You know Clara Green, don't you? WELL SHE WANTED TO BE A NURSE. What do you think of that? OF COURSE SHE WAS SIMPLY TRYING TO APE A SISTER OF MINE. However she left for Toronto taking her maid Topsy to carry her luggage. When they got to the station the train was pulling out. THEY RAN SO FAST TOPSY RUPTURED A BLOOD VESSEL IN HER LEG. However Clara got on the train alright. Then what do you think happened? SHE TUMBLED AND FELL PEL-MEL ON HER BAGGAGE. Isn't that funny? I BET SHE WANTED TO BAN A NASTY ENGINEER FOR JERKING THE TRAIN SO. She soon got herself in order and reached her seat safely. SHE TOOK OUT A BOOK BY CHARLES LAMB READ A PAGE AND FELL ASLEEP. On arriving in Toronto she woke with a start, and hurried off. Her baggage was heavy and looked a burden. A NICE CHAP PLEADED TO HELP HER. She refused to let him as he was a stranger. But after walking two blocks she was tired out. THEN SHE THOUGHT HERSELF A SIMPLE MONSTER FOR REFUSING HIS HELP. She finally reached the Training School and registered. But she didn't like it a bit. She felt very blue. IN FACT AT HER DINNER SHE ATE A VERY LITTLE. She fought with her room mate. IN A FIT OF JEALOUSY OR ANGER SHE LEFT. However before going home she bought a new dress at Smith's store. When she tried it on it didn't fit. SO SHE TOOK IT TO SMITH'S ALTERATION ROOM FOR CHANGES. Even then it didn't fit, and she wouldn't keep it. SO APPLYING FOR REFUND SHE GOT HER MONEY BACK. Then she took the next train for home. Isn't that an interesting story?

Betty Beatty.

PUZZLE

FIND ABOVE THE NAMES OF 12 ARTICLES SOLD IN A GROCERY STORE

John Simpson was amazed when he read the above letter, which Betty Beatty had handed him. "Our order is in that letter" said Betty. "I've hidden the name of each article I've come to buy in each of the underlined sentences Puzzle it out and I'll tell you the quantities. "Well" said Mr. Simpson "I can't find the name of a single article in my store, that is mentioned in your note" "Of course you can't' said Betty. But here's the clue. In each underlined sentence I've hidden one name. It is only the name of a grocery, fruit or vegetable and there is just one thing in each sentence. The letters aren't jumbled and all you have to do is to find the right letter to start on. For instance, if you start on the letter "B" in the fifth word of the first underlined sentence you will quickly see B-E-A-N. That's the name of one of the things I want. There are twelve items altogether, and the name of each one is hidden in one of the underlined sentences. So now what do I want? Find the names and you get the order."

John Simpson puzzled the letter out and got the order. Can you do as well? If you can mail your answers at once. Over $2500.00 in prizes and rewards is being given. Remember there are no trade mark names or products of any particular manufacturer. In many cases, as in the first underlined sentence, the single name as "Bean" and not the plural "Beans" is used. Be very careful, therefore, if you find the names to spell them exactly as they appear in the sentence.

WIN! $2500.00 in Prizes

THE PRIZES

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2nd. Prize- Ford Touring, Value $565.00

3rd. Prize - $200.00	14th. Prize - $5.00
4th. Prize - $100.00	15th. Prize - $4.00
5th. Prize - $ 50.00	16th. Prize - $4.00
6th. Prize - $ 25.00	17th. Prize - $4.00
7th. Prize - $ 15.00	18th. Prize - $3.00
8th. Prize - $ 10.00	19th. Prize - $3.00
9th. Prize - $ 8.00	20th. Prize - $2.00
10th. Prize - $ 7.00	21st. Prize - $2.00
11th. Prize - $ 5.00	22nd. Prize - $2.00
12th. Prize - $ 5.00	23rd. Prize - $2.00
13th. Prize - $ 5.00	24th. Prize - $2.00

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2nd. Prize Ford Touring Car

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Three independent judges, having no connection of any kind with this firm, will judge the answers at the close of the Contest, and award the prizes. Contestants must agree to abide by their decision.

In sending your solution use one side of the paper only and put your name and address (stating whether Miss, Mrs., Mr. or Master) in the upper left hand corner. If you wish to write anything but your answers use a separate sheet of paper.

The answers gaining 240 points will win first prize. You get 110 points if you find all the words correctly (10 points for each correct answer, excepting 1, which is given) and 20 points will be given for general neatness, punctuation and spelling, 10 points for handwriting and 100 points for fulfilling a simple condition of the Contest. This condition is only that you assist in this big advertising campaign by showing a copy of Everywoman's World, Canada's greatest Magazine (which we will send you post paid), to just four friends or neighbors, who will appreciate this really worth while Canadian publication and want it to come to them every month. You will easily fulfill this simple condition in a few minutes of your spare time. The Contest will close at 6 p.m., June 30th, 1922, immediately after which the judges will start to judge the answers and award the prizes.

DON'T DELAY. Send your answer today. This announcement may not appear in this paper again. Address:

The Contest Manager, Department 6
Continental Publishing Co. Limited Toronto, Ont.

"LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK FAVORABLE"—SEE PAGE 28.

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"LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK FAVORABLE"—SEE PAGE 28.

one of the important features which will insure certain success. In this regard many of the old standard varieties are still giving satisfactory results, but it is a good policy at this season of the year to study the records of past years, to ascertain if the crops obtained then compare favorably with the requirements of today.

Procrastination on the part of those intending to order seed may end in disappointment, because the bulk of seed orders received by seed houses are received late in the season. Those orders that are sent in early are liable to receive exactly what is asked for, whereas orders sent in later may receive many substitutions.

The requirements, whether general or specific, as the case may be, will have some influence on the choice to be made. However, it is a well-known fact, and most people are well agreed upon it, that earliness, yielding ability, uniformity and quality are the chief deciding factors when making a choice of varieties for a garden, whether commercial or for home use. It is here that discrimination has to be applied, because there are many novelties being offered which may prove satisfactory and maybe not. Where it is desired to introduce new early varieties, it is a good policy to refer to definite data dealing with this particular question, and in this way find out from the reports of experiments the performance of such sorts. For instance, in the case of early corn, there is Early Malcolm and Sweet Squaw, both of which are fully ten days earlier than our best early variety. Both of these are white, but possess such quality, earliness and yielding ability that they can be recommended to the public with certainty. The same performance holds in the case of tomatoes, of which there is the Alacrity. It has become quite well known as a variety for earliness, quality and yielding ability. If such varieties are added to the garden tests, or other varieties that have become known, there is little doubt but that the results will be very satisfactory.

Buy only good seed, sow plenty of it to ensure having plenty of plants, from which the most vigorous ones can be selected.

Rye With Oats in Spring

Q.—I have taken the liberty of writing with regard to fall rye. I have considerable fall rye left over from last year's crop, and I wish to ask you if the said grain planted in the spring with oats will ripen or even make good hay the same season.—P.H.B.

A.—Seeding fall rye and oats at the rate of one bushel each per acre in the spring makes a nice hay or pasture crop. The first season the rye forms an undergrowth. The oats and a certain percentage of the rye plants head out. The following year the rye will make a crop of grain unless it winter kills.

We have conferred with quite a number of farmers who have tried this plan with good results. Of course, there is always the possibility that the rye seeded with the oats may exhaust itself the first season to such an extent as to be winter killed, so that it can produce nothing the second season, but if the seeding is delayed until about the latter part of May your chances of success are good. This plan has the advantage that the land will be covered from the time the crop comes up until nearly two seasons later.

A Pasture Puzzle

Q.—I would appreciate it if you could assist me in the following: I have set aside sixty acres of land to be summerfallowed next year, which I intend to devote to the raising of fodder and pasture crops—sweet clover, brome grass, etc.

Owing to the scarcity of rainfall in this district, I shall probably always have to have a certain amount of summerfallow, while I shall want some pasture on another part, and another part to be raising some kind of fodder or hay. The field adjoins the main pasture.

Can you give me some suggestions as to a rotation for this field which would give me some pasture each year immediately accessible from the main pasture, and other plots of hay, etc. I am desirous of trying sweet clover and brome grass?

1. Do you advise any special culture in summerfallowing this field next year? It is at present badly infested with Russian thistle.

2. Do you advise sowing the clover or brome grass with a nurse crop of grain, or without, taking into consideration the likelihood of the hay crop being choked by the thistles before it can be established.

3. I had thought of sowing the brome grass in rows two feet apart, intertilling until it was well established, then relying on its filling in between the rows by its spreading qualities. Do you think this practicable, and would it be able to keep ahead of the thistle by this method?

From my experience I find that the chief difficulty will be in preventing the thistle from choking the grasses. No matter how clean one has his summerfallow, it is again seeded down by rolling thistles, and intertilling on a large scale is impracticable for me.

The field is rolling, soil light chocolate loam, running to sandy loam on the knolls, and stony.—T. H. R.

A.—If you could divide your cultivated land into five fields and plan to have one-fifth of it in summerfallow, one-fifth in wheat after summerfallow, one-fifth in oats in triple rows 30 inches apart, another fifth in wheat sown with sweet clover or sweet clover and brome grass, and the last fifth in sweet clover or a grass mixture, you would have a rotation that should work out quite satisfactorily. The grass seed can be mixed at the rate of eight pounds of brome, four pounds of sweet clover, and sown with one bushel of wheat per acre. Some of the people who have been consulted have had very good success in seeding brome grass and sweet clover with wheat. Others claim that it cannot be done, that the brome grass works to the top, and the sweet clover works to the bottom, giving them all kinds of trouble. But so many have tried it and succeeded in using wheat with it, that I feel quite certain you would have no serious difficulty if you did the mixing carefully.

Answering your questions in order, the field that has considerable Russian thistle on it at the present time could be cultivated or disced once or twice in the spring before plowing. The plowing can be done to best advantage during June. Under some conditions it might not be necessary to plow this year at all, but merely to continue cultivation so as to keep the land free from weeds.

In combating the thistles on the stubble fields, it would be best to mow them while they are green and rake them up, and after curing a few days in the wind row, stack them up to be used for cattle or sheep feed. Even if they cannot be used for feed this year they will keep for sometime, and if they are cut and piled up while they are green in this way, they will not give so much trouble, because it is the dry, dead thistles that have gone to seed which blow all over the country and seed down summerfallow and all to thistles. In fact, it is believed that the only way to control the thistle is to utilize it.

In order to get the ground ready for grass in the spring, cultivating or discing is suggested and then harrowing to destroy one crop of weeds before seeding. The grain should have a good start and be able to keep ahead of the weeds if the season is at all favorable.

Seeding brome grass in rows is a satisfactory method of securing a stand, and, in fact, is the method used by the best seed growers. Instead of putting the rows two feet apart, however, they usually put them three or three and one-half feet apart, but this is merely a matter of convenience in cultivating. After the second season the grass will spread sufficiently to practically come together if one wishes to use the field for hay or pasture. The seed crop produced in rows in this manner is often quite profitable because there is usually a good market for brome grass seed if it is free from noxious weeds.

You will succeed in combating the thistles if you follow the suggestion of mowing them and raking them off while they are green. The mowing will not hurt the grass at all.

Size of Silo

Q.—What size silo should I build for a herd of twenty cows. I am engaged in producing milk for city trade, and have to make sure of a regular supply the year around.—Brandon.

A.—For a herd such as yours you would have to feed silage for 180 days. Assuming that you will be feeding on the average of 35 lbs. per day per cow, your herd will consume in the neighborhood of 63 tons for the entire period. The nearest standard size silo to this in capacity is one 25 ft. high and 14 ft. in diameter. This will hold 68 tons.

Forecast Cattle Industry Changes

Existing Credit Facilities Stumbling Block in the Way of Expanding Cattle Feeding Operations

AT the conclusion of a very lucid and exhaustive summary of the last three years' trading in cattle, which space does not permit us to reprint, J. Gordon Wilson, Ft. Saskatchewan, forecasts some of the changes which, in his opinion, will have to take place before the cattle industry can proceed on a solid footing.

If the Canadian cattle industry is ever to occupy its proper place it must become independent of an outside market for stocker and feeder cattle. If it is true that the "feeders' gain is breeders' loss" then Canadian breeders have lost many thousands of dollars to American feeders in the past. Few will dispute the fact that we are able to

Becoming Rare

Many western farmers owe their start to the labor of a faithful pair of "bulls." This Guide subscriber finds work for his pair the year round.

feed cattle, considering our cheaper land grain and roughage, as economically as U.S. farmers to the south of us; yet why is it that we have in the past marketed so many unfinished cattle?

Credit and Cattle Feeding

To the mind of the writer there are several reasons of importance, but the one that has exerted the most direct influence is our credit system, that makes it necessary for farmers to pay up in the fall, where possible, their full indebtedness to the banks. Our western banks are in the habit of insisting upon the payment of these credits and often they have been paid by liquidating in many cases all the products of the farm, including livestock that might have been fed at a profit by extending the same or additional credit. This fact is responsible to a greater extent than any other for the sale in three months of farm products that should be spread uniformly over the whole year. Not only is the system responsible in forcing thousands of cattle off our farms while unfit to be marketed, but the restriction of credit prevents those who might feed cattle from purchasing, hence the necessity for an outside market. Our credit institutions may realize eventually that their policy with respect to the western livestock industry is too narrow and short sighted to be for the best interests of either parties.

Another reason for the large number of stocker and feeder cattle going to our markets is the failure of farmers and stockraisers to study and become acquainted with the requirements of the beef trade. The system of marketing followed in the past, when the farmers sold to some representative of the packers on his farm at a flat or uniform price per head or by the pound, cattle that were everything but uniform had the effect of leading many to think that steers were steers and cows were cows. The open market where cattle are sold on their individual merit has done much to educate farmers to the necessity of raising choice cattle if they are to receive the highest returns. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that localities where co-operative shipping of stock to the central markets has been followed invariably improve the quality of the stock shipped as the practice continues.

Fordney Tariff May be Blessing

With regard to the closing of the American markets to our feeder cattle, it may prove to be a blessing to the livestock industry of this country. If there is money to be made in feeding cattle until they are fit for market, surely the Canadian farmer needs that money. When we are paying out up to 29 per cent. or more of the value of coarse grains in freight charges to the head of the great lakes, is it not time that we seriously consider the possibility of using in Western Canada a larger proportion of this product? It is cheaper to ship 1,000 bushels of grain in the shape of stock than as threshed grain.

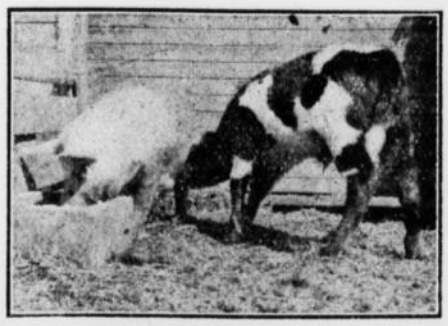
Another great saving could be effected by using a great deal of the western crop in the shape of sheaves of ensilage. Western Canada can never take her place in the export of heavy export steers and cows, nor produce cattle suitable for the chilled meat trade if there is not more attention paid to the feeding of quality cattle. It must be remembered that over a large part of the west land is today too valuable to be used for grazing purposes, and even where it is not, experience shows that few cattle finish properly on it. As this fact becomes more generally acknowledged more stockmen will consider the possibilities in having fewer cattle and finishing them better.

One lesson learned during the past few years must be that a large number of cattle on a farm do not necessarily represent either profit or wealth. One good animal marketed in a finished condition may make its owner a profit, while 50 mixed, off-grade and poor quality cattle, may be a serious loss. There is a limit to what one may lose on a good animal, but none on the poor kind.

We look forward this year with optimism. There are signs that the bottom has been reached and that prices will gradually become stronger until about May 1, when values will very probably become lower again, as in normal years. While we believe this to be a reasonable forecast, there are no grounds for believing that the prices realized will be high, but rather that they will advance far enough to give the thoughtful feeder a fair profit. In the livestock, as well as in other lines of business, 1922 is a year for the go-getters.

Pure-breds and Disease

An impression having gone abroad that pure-bred dairy cattle were more susceptible to disease, especially tuberculosis, than grades, the question as to whether such were the case was propounded to the director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, E. S. Archibald. He said that of 18 experimental farms and stations, on several of which herds of both pure-bred and grade cattle are kept, and on all of which a good stock of dairy cattle are maintained, two had experienced an outbreak of bovine tuberculosis, but that no greater tendency to disease had been noticed among one than the other. In no case where there had been reactors to the subcutaneous test had any difference been observed between pure-breds and grades in their disease-resisting powers, and this included not only tuberculosis but also infectious abortion. Therefore his judgment was that the constitution of the individual animals and the careful isolation of those that are diseased were



Disapprove of Skim Milk

A Manitoba subscriber supplies this photo of a motherly sow which adopted a willing calf when deprived of her own litter.

vastly more important factors in influencing the spread of disease than the circumstance as to whether the animals kept were highly developed pure-breds or were grades.

The same question was put to the

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NOTE—After each name, in last column, mark S if person needs a separator, M for milker, SM for both.

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H. CATER, Brandon, Man.

veterinary director-general of the Dominion, Dr. F. Torrance, and his answer was emphatically that pure-breds were no more liable to disease than grades. If more pure-breds do become infected than the commoner animals it is probably because they are more closely confined, are subject to contact with newly-introduced animals that have not been subjected to the necessary precautions, or have been taken to exhibitions where opportunities for infection may occur. In short, it is not a question of greater susceptibility between pure-breds and grades, but only one of more frequent exposure to infection.

The Steer-Feeding Situation

On account of the general feeling that prevailed during the fall of 1921, that there was no money to be made by feeding steers, the Edmonton Stock Yards Company decided to put a load of steers into a feed lot at the stock yards, to find out by actual experiment just what could be accomplished by the farmer.

Twenty-two feeder steers of good average quality were purchased on the open market just as a farmer would do, at an average cost of 3½c per lb., fed and watered weights. These steers were put on feed September 1, and marketed December 11, 1921, and made a gain of 5,300 pounds in 102 days, or 242 pounds gain per head.

The feed consumed per steer per day was as follows:

Wild hay	17 lbs.
Hailed green feed	5 lbs.
Oat and barley chop	13 lbs.

Figuring hay at $5.00 per ton in the stack on the farm. Green feed at 1c per 5 lb. sheaves, and chop at $15 per ton, the cost to the farmer for feed for each steer per day would be 16 cents.

The steers costing $3.50 per cwt. fed and watered weights, and at the end of the feeding period $6.00 per cwt. was bid on these steers at the Edmonton Stock Yards.

Amount realized:

Average weight of steer 1,530 lbs., at 6c per lb.	$91.80

The cost of each steer and feedings as follows:

Average weight of steer, 1,288 lbs., at 3½c per lb.	$45.08
Cost of feed, 102 days at 16c per day	16.32
	61.40
Showing gross profit	$30.40

Then deducting average cost of purchasing and re-selling steer at Edmonton Stock Yards, from distance, say, St. Paul de Metis, Alta., 120 miles.

Purchasing—		
Freight	$2.10	
Buying commission	.75	
Brand inspection	.05	
		2.90
Marketing—		
Freight	3.05	
Selling commission	.75	
Yardage	.35	
Brand inspection	.15	
Feed (average)	.40	
		4.70
Total cost of purchasing and marketing		7.60
Net profit		$22.80

A net profit of $22.80 on each steer increased the prices charged for feed on the farm by 140 per cent., making hay bring $12 per ton in the stack, green feed 2½c per sheave of 5 lbs. each, and oat and barley chop $35.20 per ton, or 89c per bus. for the barley and 63c per bus. for the oats. The feed all walked to market in one trip doing away with many tiresome trips to town, hauling hay and grain, and the cost of the labor of feeding is off-set by the value of the manure to the land.

This experiment proved that good money can be made out of grains through the feeding of steers, showing as it does an advance of 140 per cent. over prices at present realized for hay and grain sold on the market direct.

It Usually Works Once

Without disparaging the effort and loyalty which thousands of farmers have put into co-operative livestock shipping association work, one is sometimes tempted to speculate upon what degree of strength the movement would have attained if left to groups of producers working independently. L. M. Gaetz, Red Deer, Alta., in a letter to The Guide, recognizes the good influences central organizations have exercised in extending co-operative shipping. In speaking of the difficulties new associations have to contend with, he gives an illustration which is common enough.

The drover drives into the yard of Mr. "A" who has a car load of fat steers. He knows that in order to buy them he must pay what they are worth if Mr. "A" knows their value, or Mr. "A" will ship them on to a competitive market himself. After considerable dickering the load is purchased for its true value. The drover then proceeds to Mr. "B" who is fattening three head. These three head are superior in quality to those of Mr. "A." The drover proceeds to Mr. "C" who is fattening six head, all of which are quite equal to those of Mr. "A." Messrs. "B" and "C" are not satisfied with offers made by the drover and intimate their intention of going in with Mr. "D" who is fattening ten head, and shipping a car load themselves to central market. The drover then proceeds to Mr. "D" and buys his ten head for a fair price, then when chances of a co-operative load are broken up, returns to Messrs. "B" and "C" and purchases their three and six head respectively at his own price.

We are constantly met with the remark that co-operative shipping may not always return a better price. No one denies that for a moment. No one will positively assert that one hundred times out of one hundred co-operative shipping will bring us more money for our stock. Let us, as business farmers, be frank in this respect. Sometimes a market may weaken perhaps two cents in a matter of a very few hours, while your stock is in transit, but this is a contingency no one can foresee, not even the drover, and yet he takes these losses occasionally and still at the end of a year's operations shows a handsome profit, thus proving conclusively that over a period of months the profits far exceed the isolated cases of loss. The exceptional loss is balanced by the exceptionally profitable load.

In the month of June, 1921, the hog market strengthened $2.10 per hundred weight in a matter of a few hours, and I know of cases where drover buyers cleaned up a profit of over $500 on a single car.

Some farmers say they can't afford to take a chance on the market dropping while their stock is in transit. That is a strange assertion surely. Have they not taken a chance with that same stock ever since it was born? Have they not gambled against drought, short pasture, cold long winters, with shortage of feed and disease? Have they not gambled against the possibility of not getting cost out of it at all, to say nothing of profit? Can they not, in the light of the facts that middlemen are making a profit by taking a chance for a few hours while marketing, just continue their risk for a few hours longer and sell for themselves what they have had the courage and intelligence to produce?

Surely there is only one answer. The fact that in four years the farmers have built up a Co-operative Livestock Selling Department from nothing, till last year they handled more livestock than any other firm in Western Canada, showing a turnover of nearly $11,000,000, must answer once and for all in the affirmative the question—"Does Co-operative Shipping Pay?"

Important if True

Behold the wonders of science. Read the advertisements and see how much inventors have contributed to the productiveness of your day's labor, and to the enjoyment of your leisure hours. More than that, consider what science promises for the future. Henry Ford tells us of a process that will superannuate the family cow, and along comes a manufacturer of a poultry sex determiner who claims it will show whether the egg is due to hatch into a cockerel or a pullet. This estimate of the effectiveness of this new invention does not do it full justice, say the heads of the poultry department at the Ohio State College.

The professors investigated the claims made for this latest piece of

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

wizardry, and as the result of their observation assert that the sex determinator absolutely refuses to stop short with determining the sex of eggs. They say it will determine the sex of anything from plows to grindstones. It is just as likely to expose a bale of hay masquerading under the guise of its opposite sex, as it is to give the required information about a guileless egg cloaked in defying modesty.

The discovery of the sex of farm implements is likely to be freighted with results so important that we can only conceive of some of the immediate knowledge arising therefrom. The manufacturers of the sex determinator should prosecute this enquiry and broadcast their findings. Farmers would most assuredly buy greedily if they could rely on announcements like the following:

Don't expose feminine windmills to boisterous winds.

Insist that your dealer supply only masculine brush-breakers.

Don't drive fence posts with a feminine mall—gild it and hang it in the parlor.

This magneto is guaranteed to be a genuine sparker—We have never had one returned for coquetry.

The O.I.C. Swine Controversy

An interesting legal case is being carried on in the state of Ohio between the breed associations representing respectively the Chester-White swine and the O.I.C., or Ohio Improved Chester swine. In the year 1860, one L. B. Silver, a farmer living at Salem, Ohio, announced to the world that he had succeeded in evolving a new breed of swine which was an improvement on the then existing Chester-White breed, which had originated not many years before in Chester County Pennsylvania. Silver's hogs were much in demand, his business prospered. Eventually a new breed society was founded and a separate herd book published. He was succeeded in 1896 by his son, Carl, so that between father and son the leadership of the breed has remained in the one family for over half a century.

The new society seems to have preserved amicable relations with the parent body, at least on the surface, until just recently. About two years ago the Federal Trade Commission, a body which has regulatory powers over firms doing interstate business, decided that the O.I.C. breed and the Chester-White breed were one and the same thing, and issued an order to the younger branch to "cease and desist" selling its hogs as a different breed. Such a decision would, of course, force the O.I.C. men to abandon all the pretentions on which their sixty years' profitable trade has been conducted, dissolve their organization and force them either to come into the old association or go out of business. Naturally they are not disposed to take such a judgment without protest. It is charged that the proceedings against them were encouraged by the secretary of the rival organization for the express purpose of ridding themselves of a burdensome competitor. The public is promised a full statement of the case. It is not without interest in Western Canada, as we have some farmers engaged in breeding O.I.C. swine.

This has not been the first time when it has been abundantly demonstrated that the Canadian system of centralized government control of breed registration prevents much trouble and with some of the breeds, needless duplication and expense. This is not a matter of preening ourselves on better business foresight, because such a system could not have been put into force in the United States by the time its advantages became apparent, but for all that we are happily free from some of the quarrels unavoidable under the American system.

Silage for Bulls

Q.—Will silage spoil a bull for breeding purposes.—Dauphin.

A.—It is a common belief among stockmen that over feeding of silage may tend to impair the reproductive capacity of a bull, but experience is conclusive in proving that moderate feeding of silage, supplemented by grain feeding, keeps a bull vigorous and as far as ration is concerned assures potentiality.

Forage Crops at Brandon

The most striking feature of the work with forage crops at Brandon is the outstanding worth of alfalfa as a hay crop. It has succeeded under all conditions on this farm. The average yield on a large number of experimental plots for the last three years is close to three tons per acre. In 1921 some of the larger fields produced considerably over three tons per acre. In the driest seasons the alfalfa stood the drought well and remained green and continued growing when all other crops were burning up with heat and drought. Grimm, Cossack and Canadian Variegated have been the most satisfactory varieties.

Sweet clover has demonstrated its value. Good yields have been obtained and success in feeding it has resulted. It is not equal to alfalfa, but where alfalfa is not successful sweet clover is going to be of immense value.

Brome grass is the hardiest and most drought resistant grass under test. It outyields all others under our conditions. For the lighter soils and drier districts it is undoubtedly the best.

Western rye grass has given good results in these tests. Though not quite equal to brome grass in yielding power or drought resistance, it is better suited to use on rich, heavy land, where brome grass is too persistent. Particularly good results have been secured by the use of western rye grass and alfalfa in a mixture.

Fodder corn has done very well in the tests at Brandon. The yields are large enough to make it a profitable crop to grow, and the crop develops to a degree of maturity sufficient to make first-class ensilage or dry fodder.

Cultural experiments with forage crops have been given considerable attention in recent years. In the seeding down of grasses and clovers it has been found that by seeding after fallow or corn the chance of getting a good catch is very greatly increased over what it is when seeding down follows several crops of grain. The farther removed from the fallow or hoed crop the seeding is, the less the prospect of success.

It has been found that if other circumstances are favorable, seeding down with a nurse crop is practically as successful as seeding alone. The cost of seeding alone and thereby losing a crop of grain is too great to be repaid by any slight increase in hay crop which might result.

Smaller quantities of seed of grasses and clovers than those commonly recommended are found to be sufficient when the soil is in good condition and properly prepared. Ten pounds of alfalfa, seven and one-half pounds of western rye grass or three pounds of timothy have been found to give as good stands as larger quantities of seed.—W. C. McKillican.

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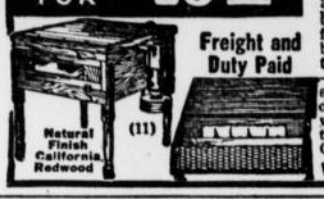

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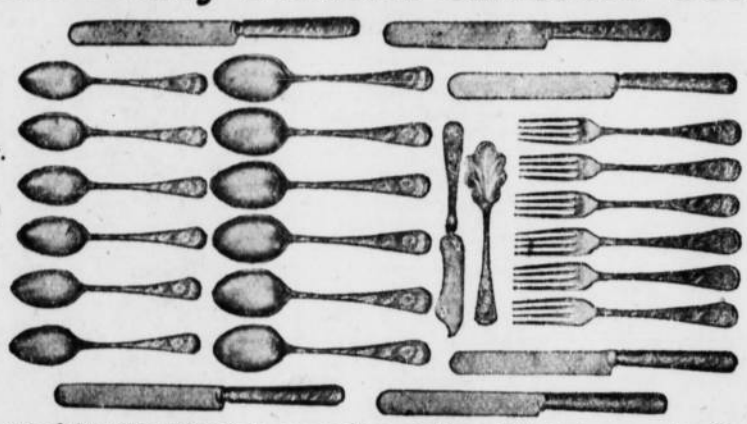

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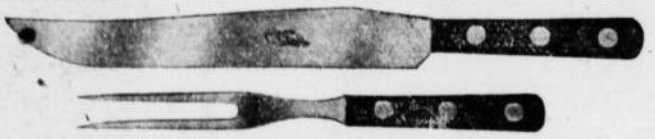

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is a book, however, written solely for farm women. The best that science offers in modern cookery is in this book—but it is adapted to the needs, stock and equipment of the farm home. Furthermore, through gifts, contests, correspondence, etc., hundreds of exceptional recipes that have stood the test of country cookery have been gathered together and the choicest selection is incorporated in this book. A third feature of interest, which is particularly important just now, is the attention given to economy in cooking, which is emphasized from cover to cover. The Country Cook is a brand new, 128-page book, well printed and strongly bound. To really appreciate it you must see it. It is not for sale, but we will gladly send you a postpaid copy FREE. **Send one new or renewal subscription (not your own) for The Guide for one year at our Special Low Price Rate of $1.00 for one year and we will send you The Country Cook free and postpaid.**

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The Guide has an exceptionally good proposition to offer responsible parties. Write for particulars.

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Her time and strength are just as important to conserve as yours. Modern conditions and the shortage of help in the farm home make more demands on her than ever before. Don't have her grow old before her time. Get her

THE COUNTRY HOMEMAKER

A new book written expressly for farm women. The girls will appreciate it, too. Not a scrap book of scissored clippings, but full, complete chapters on each subject covered. Every one written by an authority. Economy kept to the front and efficiency emphasized. Adds zest to the routine of farm home-making. Following are examples of some practical things covered: CLOTHING—Making Paper Dressed Forms, Reading Patterns, Adjusting Patterns, Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing Clothes, etc. LAUNDRY—Softening Hard Water, Simple Soap Recipes, Removing Stains, Winter Washing Short Cuts, Washing Delicate Fabrics, etc. HOUSE FURNISHING—Making the Winter Living-room Livable, Making the Most of Pictures, Artistic Walls, Crocheted Mats and Rugs, Home Lighting, etc. LABOR SAVERS—Planning a Week's Work, Home Labor Savers (home-made), Fireless Cooker, A Labor-saving Kitchen, Home-made Dish Drier, Financing the Farm Home, etc. SUNDRY—Pretty Vases from Old Jars, What to Do for Poisoning, Banishing Insect Pests, Cleaning Woodwork, Child Training, Hot Luncheons, etc.

Now, isn't that just the book you've been looking for? We'd gladly sell it to you, but we prefer to give it away. It is not for sale. If you want to find out how to get it FREE, read below. The Country Homemaker is a No. 1 prize—has 128 pages—is well printed on good paper, is illustrated and strongly bound.

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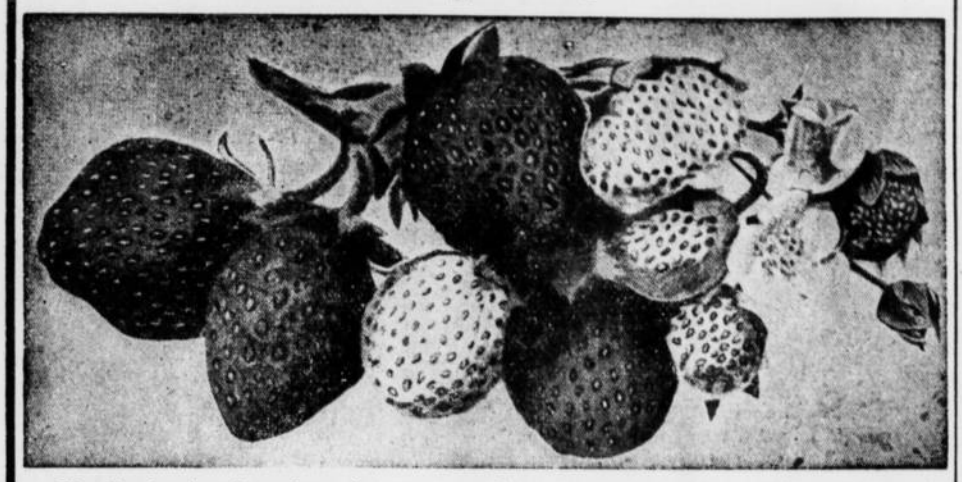
Exceptional Quality Farm Seeds and Nursery Stock---Yours Free---Note Particularly Our Arctic Sweet Clover Offer | GUIDE GIFTS

LUSCIOUS EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

You Pick Them From July To October



The Everbearing Strawberry is now an established success wherever wild or cultivated strawberries can be grown. The plants are hardy and thrive well on the same attention given to ordinary strawberry plants. Plants set out in May will start flowering in June and will bear fruit about July 20, and continue bearing until killed by frost in October. Should early frost kill the blossoms the plants will recover and send out fresh blooms in two weeks, so that a good crop of fruit the same year the plants are set out is assured. The blossoms, the green berries and the ripe fruit appear on the same plants simultaneously throughout the whole season.

You Get the Best Stock

The Guide has made arrangements with one of the most successful growers of Everbearing Strawberries in Canada, by which we can supply plants to our readers at very attractive terms.

A Guide Gift to You—FREE

We will send by mail (postpaid) a package containing 26 perfect Everbearing Strawberry plants carefully wrapped to retain moisture and containing complete instructions for setting out and cultivating, for $2.00 worth of subscriptions, new or renewal. Your own will not count. Subscriptions may be taken at our Special Hard Times rate of $1.00 for 1 year, $2.00 for 3 years, $3.00 for 5 years. You can have as many plants as you like on these terms. We are also prepared to accept cash orders for these plants at $1.25 for package of 26, postpaid.

The safe plan is to collect the subscriptions as soon as possible, as the supply of strawberry plants is limited. Your order will be booked and the plants will be sent by mail about the first of May, just at the proper time for setting them out.

HEAVY BEARING EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES

The Everbearing Raspberry has become almost as popular and quite as successful as the Everbearing Strawberry. It is hardy and grows well everywhere. When planted about the first of May it will bear fruit in July and continue bearing until killed by frost. The fruit is large and luscious and quite equal to the ordinary varieties of raspberry. It is a constant source of pleasure to have a row of Everbearing Raspberries in the garden producing fruit long after the ordinary raspberries are off the market.

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The nurseries from which The Guide receives its stock are famous as producers of strong, healthy, quick-growing stock. From them The Guide procures (on very attractive terms), its supplies of Everbearing Raspberries. We are, therefore, able to offer Everbearing Raspberry canes to our readers on conditions that would be otherwise impossible.

Get What You Want FREE

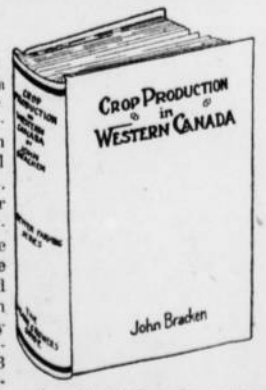
We will send by mail (postpaid), a package containing 12 Everbearing Raspberry canes, with full instructions for planting and cultivating, to any person who will send us $2.00 worth of subscriptions (not their own) at our Special Hard Times rate of $1.00 for one year, $2.00 for three years, $3.00 for five years. We would recommend that these subscription orders be sent in as early as possible, as there is a limited supply of the raspberry canes available. The order will be booked as soon as received and the raspberry canes will be mailed to arrive about the first of May, at the right time for planting. **We will also accept cash orders for these canes at $1.25 (postpaid) per package of 12.**

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE THESE BOOKS

Profitable Grain Growing

By **SEAGER WHEELER** the World's Champion Wheat Grower. Tells in a practical way of the methods he has used to successfully overcome the obstacles that prevent the average farmer from securing high yields. A book so practically written that anyone can understand and put into practice the methods advocated. The most widely sold agricultural book in Canada. 350 pages (illustrated) of money-making, labor-saving information. **Special postpaid price, $2.00, or given for $3.00 in Guide subscriptions—not your own.** See explanatory note at top of next column.

Crop Production in Western Canada



By **JOHN BRACKEN** President, Manitoba Agricultural College. A complete manual on Western Canada's cereal and fodder crops. Written by our foremost authority. Offers the best knowledge that science had to give, written in a practical way that all may understand. 423 pages, 155 illustrations, cloth bound. **Special sale price, $2.00, postpaid, or given for $3.00 in Guide subscriptions—not your own.** See explanatory note at top of next column.

Hard Times Bargains at Hard Times Rates

Recognizing the need for helping its subscribers at the present time, when the farmer's dollar has an unusually low purchasing power, The Guide is making a hard-time subscription offer at present of $1.00 for one year, $2.00 for three years, or $3.00 for five years. This is just one-half of the price of a year ago. It will never be any lower, and it is only made for a short time during present hard times on the farm.

Till April 1, 1922, therefore, subscriptions will be honored (and will apply on these prizes) at the rates shown above. For example: $6.00 worth of subscriptions may be made up of two subscriptions for five years each, or three subscriptions for three years each, or six subscriptions for one year each, or three subscriptions, one for one year, one for three years, and one for five years. NOTE: New or renewal subscriptions count the same, but your own subscription will not count on these prizes.

Arctic Sweet Clover

Arctic Sweet Clover, grown in rows for seed on a Saskatchewan farm.

Arctic Sweet Clover was developed by John Bracken, President M.A.C., and The Guide's stock was grown on his own farm at Tessier, Sask., under his own supervision. President Bracken is one of Canada's foremost crop authorities, and his endorsation is sufficient for any variety he recommends. The Guide's stock is all choice seed, tested for germination, is hulled, scarified and ready for seeding, and is subject to registration by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Arctic Sweet Clover yields heavier, matures earlier and is hardier than any other strain of sweet clover in Western Canada. For this year there are only a few hundred bushels available for distribution, which means that any seed you produce will command a premium for the next three or four years. It should be equally as profitable as any grain crop and more certain.

Arctic Sweet Clover is grown for seed, for hay, for pasture and for soil improvement. For seed use three pounds per acre, in rows 30 to 40 inches apart. The average yield is 500 pounds per acre. For hay or pasture use 12 pounds per acre, in drills six inches apart, with a nurse crop of wheat, oats, barley or flax. The first year's growth is 18 to 36 inches, and one crop can be cut. The second year gives two crops. It can be pastured earlier than any crop except winter rye, but continues growing more rapidly and withstands drought better than any other crop. Plowing in after the second year will work wonders in rejuvenating the soil.

1. Six pounds of Arctic Sweet Clover seed is sufficient for two acres sown for seed, or one-half acre for pasture. A six-pound sack will be sent free for $3.00 worth of subscriptions, new or renewal—not your own.
2. 24 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover is sufficient for eight acres sown in rows for seed, or two acres sown broadcast for pasture or hay. A 24-pound sack will be sent free for $7.00 worth of subscriptions, or $4.00 worth of subscriptions accompanied by $4.00 extra cash. Your own subscription will not count.
3. 60 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover seed is sufficient for 20 acres for seed, or five acres for pasture or hay. A 60-pound sack will be sent free for $13 worth of subscriptions, or for $6.00 worth of subscriptions and $10 in cash extra, or for $9.00 worth of subscriptions and $6.00 in cash extra. Your own will not count.

NOTE: Shipments will be made in March (in ample time for seeding), from either Tessier or Regina, Sask. Freight or express charges are extra. Prompt action in ordering your seed is urged, as the quantity is limited and the demand is keen.

Wheeler's Famous Marquis Wheat and Victory Oats

First Generation Registered Stock

Registered Seed Wheat and Oats

First generation registered seed means that the crop was inspected in the field by a government expert—inspected again after being threshed, and, in the presence of the expert, was bagged and sealed with a government seal. It certifies that the seed conforms to government standard for freedom from noxious weed seeds, and that it has high germination. If you secure first generation registered stock (such as we offer you here) you can, without charge, become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. You can register the progeny of this seed and sell it as registered seed

Wheeler's 10B Marquis Wheat

First generation registered seed. Wheeler's most famous strain of this universally popular variety. With it he won the $1,000 cash prize for the world's best wheat. With it the Noble Farms, at Nobleford, Alta., got a yield of 54,395 bushels off one thousand acres. You can have this world-famous strain free. Send us $6.00 worth of Guide subscriptions, new or renewal (not your own), at the terms given below, and we will send you one bushel—sack included.

Victory Oats

First generation registered seed. Wheeler's best and most popular variety. Has a long, strong straw, and upright, well-filling head; a large, plump kernel and a thin hull. An exceptionally heavy yielder even under ordinary crop conditions. One bushel (sack included), given free with each $5.00 worth of Guide subscriptions, new or renewal (not your own) you send us. See terms below.

SPECIAL TERMS AND PARTICULARS

The seed offered you above will be shipped during February and March, and the terms are f.o.b. Resthern, Sask. The seed is given you absolutely free for the subscriptions you send in, but you will pay the small express or freight charge to your station. Subscriptions to apply on this offer may be taken on The Guide's Special Hard Times rate of $1.00 for one year—$2.00 for three years—$3.00 for five years. Any subscriptions, new or renewal (except your own) will count. Six dollars worth of subscriptions may be made up of two subscriptions for five years each, or three subscriptions for three years each, or six subscriptions for one year each, or three subscriptions, one for one year, one for three years, and one for five years.

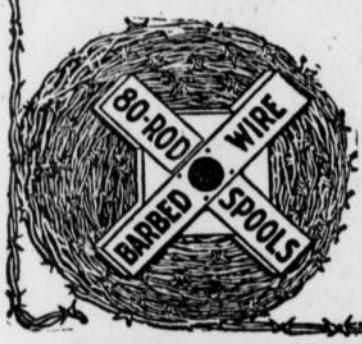
Toulouse Geese

Q.—Do geese of the Toulouse breed satisfy the most discriminating market requirements? Are they suitable for the holiday trade? Are they not harder to raise than the other breeds of geese?—Lloydminster, Sask.

A.—The Toulouse goose is considered one of the best market geese of any breed we have at the present time. They are far more prolific and dress out a better carcass than any of the other breeds. In addition, they are just a little hardier than most of the other breeds. They are just as easy to raise and do just as well as any of the other breeds. In fact, they are considered the best all-round geese of any breed we have today. They certainly dress out as nice a carcass for any holiday trade that anybody could wish.

Standard Wgt. Galv. Barb Wire

At Lower Prices



Best 2-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool..... $4.25

Best 4-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool..... $4.35

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Reference: Bank of Montreal

The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited

502 Keewayden Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Sale of Scotch Shorthorns

19 Bulls

44 Females

TO BE HELD AT THE

Horse Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Thursday, February 16, 1922

A Sale of truly national importance. Made up of contributions from the best herds in Ontario:

T. A. Russell — J. M. Guardhouse — W. A. Dryden
Harry McGee — John Miller — Kerr and Davidson
Geo. W. McLaughlin and Son

All females are young; nothing old or questionable in any way is being offered. Very desirable cows with calves at foot, many of which are imported animals, and some are safe with calf again. Some show cows, yearlings and calves, including the grand champion female at the recent Guelph show.

The bull offering includes some tried sires and show animals, as well as younger bulls just ready for service. A few splendid imported bulls for high-class herd service also included.

The families represented are the pick of Shorthorn breeding. No effort has been spared to make this an epochal sale in the history of Canadian Shorthorn breeding.

All animals sell subject to 60-day retest. All animals carry insurance policy for full sale value in the name of the purchaser for 20 days after sale. Sale is concurrent with annual meetings of breed associations.

Catalogues on application to W. A. DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.

"LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK FAVORABLE"—SEE PAGE 28.

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

(Continued from last week)

ON the instructions of last year's convention the board of directors submitted a proposed amendment to the constitution, intended to make the district associations an integral part of the U.F.A. It was explained by S. S. Sears, who was in the chair at the time, that the object was to bring about harmony and co-operation in the whole movement. It was soon evident from the discussion that this ideal was not at present attainable, owing to the fact that the district associations are chiefly engaged in political activities and some members of the U.F.A. still have strong objections to joining the political association. Others, on the other hand, it was stated, joined the "political U.F.A.," but would not join the organization for other purposes. This latter course, however, was stated to be contrary to the constitution.

The proposed amendment read as follows:

"After January 1, 1923, the membership fee in locals shall include the dues levied by the annual convention for Central office and to the local, together with the dues levied by the U.F.A. federal constituency association in which the members of such local reside."

Objection was taken to this on the ground that it would interfere with local autonomy. A delegate from Battle River, in fact, said that so far as that district was concerned the discussion was a waste of time. Their district convention would be held in due time and they would do as they "darn pleased" and tell that convention to "go hang."

On the motion of H. E. Spencer, the motion was laid on the table for a year.

Fraternal Delegates

Rev. W. M. Rochester was received as a fraternal delegate representing the Lord's Day Alliance, at the evening meeting. He spoke of the object of that organization as being not to restrict the use people should make of the Sabbath, but by limiting business on Sundays to secure freedom for the people to observe Sunday as they wished. He asked the support of the convention in the request the Lord's Day Alliance was making to the provincial government for legislation forbidding commercialized amusements on Sunday.

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, also spoke as a fraternal delegate, congratulating the organization on the progress it had made since its early days and its splendid accomplishments during the past year.

A resolution from Strathcona Political Association in favor of encouraging members to join more than one local if they wish, but providing that their membership should count for the purpose of appointing delegates to conventions only in the local of the district in which they live, was defeated, and an amendment adopted providing that a member should be permitted to join only one local.

Membership Fee

One of the most interesting discussions of the convention was that relating to the membership fee. At the last convention it was decided to increase the fee to $3.00, of which $2.00 should go to the Central fund, this to take effect on January 1, 1922.

Strathcona district and six locals had given notice of resolutions intended to reverse this decision, and to continue the $2.00 fee, of which $1.00 would go to Central.

McCafferty local proposed that the fee be $4.00, to be divided $1.00 to the local, $1.50 to Central, $1.00 to the federal political association and 50 cents to the provincial political association.

Gleichen local proposed that the fee be raised to $5.00 a year.

The board of directors submitted the following:

"Whereas, it has been demonstrated to your Central board by a thorough survey of the accounts of your Central office that the membership dues have hitherto been inadequate for the proper carrying on of the work of the organization; and,

"Whereas, an increase in membership no matter how large will not correct this deficiency, owing to the fact that the larger the membership the heavier the expense; and,

"Whereas, the service of the Central office to be most effective should be increased rather than decreased;

"Therefore your Central board recommends that the decision of the last annual convention, increasing the Central office dues from $1.00 to $2.00, be reaffirmed by this convention."

Work Greatly Increased

Before the discussion, W. N. Smith, who has been in charge of the educational department at the Central office since March last, read a report on the work of his department, which has already appeared in The Guide. H. Higginbotham, Central secretary, also read a report on the work of the Central office, showing the enormous increase in the work undertaken by the organization in recent years, and the large staff that was absolutely necessary to give the service demanded by the members.

These reports were adopted, and a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of the untiring energy and great ability displayed by Mr. Higginbotham in his work for the organization.

Discussing the various proposals with regard to the membership fee, John Egger, Lake Thelma, said his local was in favor of raising the fee to $3.00, but would not support any higher fee. He

U.F.A. Officers for 1922

President:
H. W. Wood, Carstairs.

Executive:
H. W. Wood, Carstairs; S. S. Sears, Nanton; C. H. Harris, Oyen; George Bevington, Spruce Grove; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Floral; Mrs. M. L. Sears, Nanton (ex-officio).

Directors:
L. McKinnon, Dalemead, Calgary, East; C. H. MacFarquhar, Cremona, Calgary, West; A. R. Brown, Westlock, Edmonton, West (South); W. F. Bredin, Bredin, Edmonton, West (North); Stephen Lunn, Pincher Creek, Macleod; H. C. McDaniel, Whitla, Medicine Hat; C. C. Jensen, Magrath, Lethbridge; R. O. German, Foreman, Red Deer; D. Brockie, Hughenden, Battle River; J. L. Smith, Clivale, Bow River; A. Rafn, Bon Accord, East Edmonton; W. J. Jackman, Bremner, Strathcona; G. A. Roose, Camrose, Victoria.

Ex-officio:
Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Paradise Valley and Mrs. B. F. Kiser, High River.

Secretary-Treasurer:
H. Higginbotham, Calgary

suggested that instead of an educational department they should have a provincial newspaper, in which there would be a forum through which the members could educate one another.

M. D. Mills, of Sundial local, said he came from a district where there had been crop failures for four years and he would like to see the fee as low as possible, but the organization could not help them to improve conditions unless it had adequate funds.

Opposition to Increase

Henry Young, of Millet local, strongly opposed increasing the fee from $2.00 to $3.00. He believed that if the decision of the last convention was carried into effect it would materially reduce the number of members, owing to the serious financial position so many farmers were in. He claimed that a deficit of $7,000 for last year was not sufficient to warrant the Central office in wanting an additional dollar from each of the 38,000 members. On the other hand he believed economy could be practiced and salaries could be cut down, beginning at the top. The farmer's remuneration had been cut down very considerably, and he thought their officers should be willing to suffer with them to some extent.

Newspaper Included

E. J. Garland submitted a plan prepared by the newspaper committee for the publication of a U.F.A. paper, and said that if the increased membership fee was upheld every member of the organization would receive the paper without further charge.

W. N. Merriam, of Lucky Strike, south of Medicine Hat, said that country has not had a crop for five years, but when the elections came along every man and woman in his local found his or her dollar to help in the fight for democracy. Now it was proposed to go back by reducing the membership fee. They must not go back but go forward. He was in favor of the $3.00 fee.

Spencer Supports Increase

H. E. Spencer, M.P., speaking as one who has been a director for a number of years, urged the delegates not to cripple the Central office for lack of funds. As farmers they had a large investment of capital to protect, and if their organization was not worth $3.00 a year to them they might as well give it up. The last few years they had been paying four cents a week in fees and it was now proposed to increase the fee to six cents a week. That was less than it cost a man for hair cutting and many times less than they spent for tobacco. There was no one in the country earned their money better than the Central office staff.

Mrs. Zaczkowski, of Strome, said her local was not in favor of raising the fee. They considered it was better to have a two-dollar fee and have both a man and his wife as members, rather than charge three dollars and have only one member of the family.

In reply to a lady delegate, it was stated that if the resolution was passed the three-dollar membership fee would apply to the U.F.W.A. as well as to the U.F.A.

The resolution was carried with only half a dozen dissenting votes, and the membership fee for the present and future years will be $3.00 per annum, of which $2.00 will go to the Central office.

Owing to the large number of resolutions remaining on the order paper, it was decided on Friday afternoon that the convention should be continued on Saturday, and a resolution was adopted giving those delegates who were able to stay for the fifth day full power to deal with the remaining business. The Saturday sessions were held in Alhazar Temple, and of the 1,042 delegates registered, approximately 250 were present.

Among the resolutions passed were the following:

"Resolved that the U.F.A. endorse the application of the Vancouver Board of Trade to the Board of R.R. commissioners asking that the freight rates from Alberta points to Vancouver be equalized on a mileage basis compared with rates in effect eastwards from Alberta points."

Women Voters

"Whereas, the Dominion Elections Act as it stands today discriminates against Canadian-born women as regards voting power with women of other parts of the British Empire in the event of their marrying aliens, as set forth in Clauses 'C' and 'D' in 'Women Who may Vote';

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention bring pressure to bear upon the incoming Dominion government to have the act so amended that the status of Canadian women will be placed on a level with women from other parts of the Empire."

"Resolved that the provincial government enact legislation to bring the Municipal Council under direct legislation, initiative, referendum and recall."

"Whereas, under the methods of farming as carried on in a very large part of the Province of Alberta, a farmer is seriously handicapped unless he has six work horses;

"Be it resolved that the government of Alberta be requested to increase the number of horses allowed under the Exemption Act to at least six."

"Whereas, in the opinion of this local sometimes men of questionable ability and probity have in the past ten years been appointed justices of the peace throughout the Province of Alberta;

"Now therefore be it resolved that the government be solicited to enquire through local organizations into the character and standing of those men who are holding that office, and on that report determine as to whether the holders thereof are fit and proper persons to hold the position and to act accordingly."

Spread on Wheat

"Whereas, there is now a spread of in the neighborhood of 23c between No. 1 Northern and No. 1 Red Winter; and,

"Whereas, tests have shown that there is very little difference between the two in milling qualities, and,

"Whereas, up to 1920 there was no noticeable spread, and,

"Whereas, the present spread reduces No. 1 Red Winter to the level of feed, and,

"Whereas, winter wheat is largely grown in the Southern part of the province, and is the most desirable wheat crop that can be raised, and,

"Whereas, the present spread is tending to discourage the sowing of winter wheat;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, in convention assembled, do urge the Central office of the U.F.A. to take immediate steps to find out on what grounds this spread is based, and to have the same rectified."

"Be it resolved that The Grain Growers' Guide be requested to furnish an up-to-date market report, including the Liverpool market in dollars and cents."

Progressive Party

"Resolved that it is the sentiment of this convention that members of the Progressive Party, although the official opposition, will support all legislation that tends to the benefit of the Canadian people, and that this Progressive party will not affiliate permanently with any other party."

"Whereas, for both humanitarian and economic reasons medical assistance in maternity cases is very essential,

"And, whereas, the cost of such medical assistance is in many cases beyond the ability of parents to pay;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention recommends:

"1. The paying of all doctor's mileage charges by the provincial government, and the guaranteeing of payment in normal cases of one half the doctor's fee;

"2. That the fee for normal maternity cases be fixed at twenty dollars."

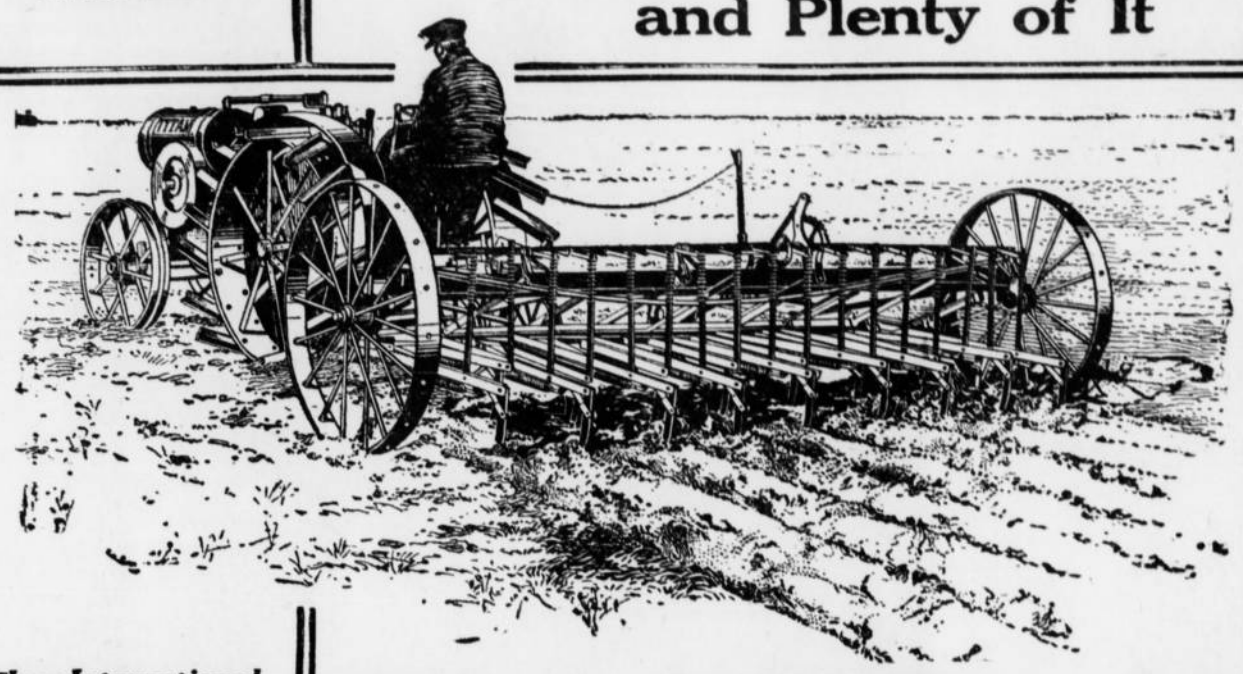
Natural Resources

A resolution was passed supporting

International

POWER

Steady—Dependable and Plenty of It



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the provincial government in its efforts to secure the transfer of the natural resources of the province from the Dominion government, and calling attention to the fact that valuable deposits of minerals, oil, and natural gas have already been disposed of, causing an enormous loss of revenue which should belong to the province.

Considerable amusement was caused by a resolution proposing that any person driving cattle to the pound faster than at a walking pace should be made liable for damages. The resolution was tabled.

A majority of the convention was favorable to permitting chiropractors to follow their profession, and a resolution was passed asking that the Medical Act be amended to provide for the legalizing of the profession and the formation of a board of examiners.

A resolution proposing that members of the legislature and parliament should not be required to seek re-election on being appointed to the cabinet was tabled. P. J. Rock, of Morin, raised the chief objection to the resolution when he pointed out that if members appointed to the cabinet did not have to go back to their constituencies, it would have been possible for a U.F.A. member to accept office in the King government without giving the people who had elected him an opportunity to express their opinion of his action.

Members Salaries

Custer local had sent in a resolution suggesting to the members of the provincial legislature that they should reduce their sessional indemnity to one half the present amount. There was no one present from Custer local to support the resolution, but it was formally moved and seconded and then defeated by a unanimous vote without discussion. The delegate who moved the resolution afterwards explained that he had done so in order that it might be defeated.

An Anti-prohibitionist

Will Moodie, of De Winton, enlivened the proceedings somewhat when, on a motion extending to the attorney-general hearty approval and support in his endeavor to check the sale of liquor, he moved an amendment in favor of permitting the sale of three-and-a-half per cent. beer. Mr. Moodie referred to the statement of one of the candidates for the executive at a previous session that fines for breaches of the liquor act should be abolished and all offenders sent to jail, and said if that was done the government would have to acquire the buffalo park at Wainwright for a prison. Mr. Moodie was proceeding to tell the convention something about the profits and methods of the bootlegging business when he was called to order by the chair, and the evident hostility of the convention caused him to bring his remarks to a hasty conclusion. Mr. Moodie's amendment was rejected, and a proposal for limiting prescriptions to four ounces and ten prescriptions a month by one doctor, was also defeated. The resolution as carried was:

"Be it resolved, that this convention extend to the attorney-general its hearty approval and support in his endeavor to check the sale of liquor."

Another resolution adopted expressed the opinion that "short selling" of grain on the grain exchange was morally wrong and asking the Canadian Council of Agriculture "to take whatever steps they deem necessary to bring the matter to the attention of the Dominion government for the purpose of attaining the necessary legislation to put a stop to this pernicious practice at the earliest possible moment."

A Successful Co-operative Store

Miners in Cape Breton Have Saved Over $600,000 by Co-operation in Fifteen Years—By George Keen, General Secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada

WITH the 61st quarterly report of the British-Canadian Co-operative Society Ltd., Sydney Mines, N.S., is published a statistical summary showing the progress made by the society each year since its establishment. It covers a period of fifteen years up to August 3, 1921.

One striking feature which deserves the attention of organizers, directors and managers of co-operative societies is the fact that during the first year it had the very modest turnover of $16,913.18, or a weekly average of only $325.25. Nevertheless a high degree of efficiency and economy was displayed, for, on that small turnover, it was found possible to create a surplus sufficient to justify the declaration of purchase dividends aggregating $598.29, besides paying $55.69 interest on capital. The membership for the first year was only 88, the share and loan capital $1,710.11, and the merchandise in stock $1,362.95. Even for the third year the weekly sales only averaged $906.54. Nevertheless it was found possible that year to pay $204.04 interest on capital, $3,787.23 in purchase dividends and to carry $503.45 to reserve; the capital at the end of the third year being $6,511.03.

Statistics Show Progress

The economic foundation stone of this retail co-operative society was, therefore, well and truly laid. The present writer has known other societies having a larger capital, and doing a greater turnover the first year than the society under review did in the third year, and yet losing before the end of that period every dollar of capital invested.

While the statistical information is given under ten different headings for each and every year we need only quote some particulars as to the operations of the fifth, tenth and fifteenth years to give an idea of the wonderful and solid growth of this distributive co-operative society, and the advantages it has conferred upon the consumers associated with it. We notice that for the fifth year the sales had risen to $115,054.81, for the tenth to $319,227.33 and for the fifteenth to the remarkable aggregate of $1,291,302.67. Substantial growth was also recorded in the membership. At the end of the fifth year it was 324, the tenth 910, and the fifteenth 2,363. The rapidly increasing trade resulted in a substantial increase in the savings effected, for we find that while the amount distributed in purchase dividends during the fifth year was $7,263.58, it had increased to $36,364 in the tenth year, and to the magnificent sum of $141,965.90 in the fifteenth year.

A Large Saving

During the fifteen years of its existance this retail co-operative society, established in the mining district of Cape Breton, has saved the consumers by cash distributions in purchase dividends the sum of $628,521.80, besides paying $47,775.31 as interest on capital and carrying $25,100 to reserve funds. The cash returns do not, however, fully indicate the measure of the economies effected because the society, being organized for the service of the consumers, rather than to make profit, has restrained the artificial increase of retail prices of which several illustrations have from time to time been brought under notice of the writer. The service so effected has, of course, also been enjoyed by consumers in the locality buying elsewhere, as well as in the society's stores.

It can probably be claimed that in no other community of the same size in Canada is there a retail undertaking of such magnitude, or creating such a large net trading surplus, as the institution under review, owned and operated, by the coal miners of Cape Breton. Not only is it directed by men of that class, but its chief administrative officers have also graduated from the coal mine through the committee room to their positions of responsibility on the staff. Natural capacity, combined with devotion to and zeal for co-operative principles, has enabled them to become equipped to give the efficient service which the results achieved suggest. Obviously, too, a similar spirit of pride in the institution and devotion to its service must have been developed among the rank and file of the staff.

The Co-operative Union

A considerable contributing factor to the outstanding success achieved by

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

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A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U.S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 595 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.—Advertisement.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the case, how lame the horse or what other treatment failed, try Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, $2.00 a Bottle. One application usually enough. Intended only for established cases of Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone. Money back if it fails. Write for Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. It is FREE.

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A LAME HORSE means money lost in late crops and smaller yield. Thousands of farmers depend entirely on SAVE-THE-HORSE to cure and prevent Ringbone, Thoropin, SPAVIN, and Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon disease. They take no risk whatever. Signed Guarantee assures positive cure while horse is working—or money back.

More than 28 years of unrivaled success testify to its absolute dependability. Write this very day for valuable FREE 96-page Save-the-Horse BOOK, telling how to locate, understand and treat lameness of all kinds. This unusual book, together with expert veterinary advice, costs nothing, yet it's worth real money to you. Send for it and copy of Guarantee—no obligation.

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The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO 127

this co-operative society was the economy, care, efficiency and zeal shown by those miner-co-operators during the first three years of the existence of the society. It is a crucial period for most co-operative organizations. On this continent the mortality is high through suicidal policies adopted, and inadequate supervision exercised by inexperienced directors and indifferent managers. Unfortunately this is frequently accompanied by ignorance of the principles of true co-operation, and a consequent lack of the real co-operative spirit. The society under review has been for many years associated with the Co-operative Union of Canada. Formerly the organized movement in this country only satisfied itself of the co-operative bona fides of an institution seeking affiliation. At the National Co-operative Congress held at Guelph in August last, the rules were amended so that the executive can exercise some advisory and, if necessary, penalizing authority over the policies and business methods adopted by the federated units. It is felt that it is just as necessary for the national movement to see that its constituent societies practice sound business methods as true co-operative principles if the danger of failure is as nearly as possible to be eliminated. If similar prudence, economy and zeal is shown in the average co-operative society as was shown in the early days of the great retail society in Cape Breton, there is no reason why equivalent results to the advantage of the consumers should not be achieved in almost every other community in Canada where it is sought to practice the principles of co-operation.

Babson on the Farmers' Outlook

Roger W. Babson, the renowned statistician, who was one of the first to predict dollar wheat, now publishes the following:

"In the fall of 1919 and 1920 when I returned from the West I was very bearish on the price of wheat and corn. Clients will remember how we were criticized for stating that wheat would sell within two years at $1.00 a bushel and corn for less than forty cents. Considering that even at that time farmers were not especially happy, our statements were received with great displeasure. The farm journals especially criticized us for our bearish position. They insisted that prices of farm products could never return to pre-war levels, owing to various reasons which they gave. However, I am not bringing up this past history in justification of our statements, but rather to secure attention when now saying that the situation has changed.

"During a recent trip I spent a little time on a typical farm in the central West. On that farm it cost the farmer two bushels of corn to buy a dozen eggs, ten bushels to buy a pair of rubbers for his daughter, fifteen bushels of corn to buy a pair of cheap working gloves, twenty-five bushels to buy a bushel of apples, and one thousand bushels to buy a farm wagon. With the present level of wages and commodity prices, if the disuse of horses continues, if Europe is still unable to buy, if immigration is to be further cut off and if there is to be no appreciable increase in our own birth rate, nothing but bankruptcy awaits many of western farms.

"The cotton planter of the South is in a better position. As a country becomes more prosperous, it uses more cotton. There is a real cotton shortage throughout the world today.

"The consumption of wheat, however, is directly proportionate to the population. Only by increasing the population served can the market for wheat be increased. This, in a general way, applies to most other farm products. Even the market for oats is proportionate to the number of horses. So far as corn can be fed to cattle and hogs it is an exception, but the retail prices of meat products are now so high that this outlet is temporarily blocked.

"This means that the farmer must very much lower his present cost of doing business or else must distinctly increase his market. Present costs can be lowered in any of the six following ways:

"1. Reduced wages.
"2. Lower fertilizing costs.
"3. Lower freight rates.
"4. Greater yield per acre.
"5. Lower taxes.
"6. Lower commodity prices.

"Any of the above six factors will reduce costs for the farmer. Some of these things will happen, others will not happen, but we should all make an effort for the farmer's sake and ultimately for our own sake to have as many of them happen as possible.

"Consumption or markets can be helped by any of the following five methods:

"1. Greater exports of meat and grain to foreign countries.

"2. Lower retail prices for meats and secondary farm products. Meat selling at 4c and 5c a pound on the hoof, against 30c to 60c a pound in the retail market, naturally does not encourage purchases. If the price could be reduced, consumption would be greatly increased.

"3. Greater use of horses. This could be brought about by a proper educational campaign on the part of the government, or a consumption tax on gasoline.

"4. A campaign for increasing the birth rate, thus causing a greater demand for milk, eggs, and other dairy produce.

"5. The promotion of diversified farming."

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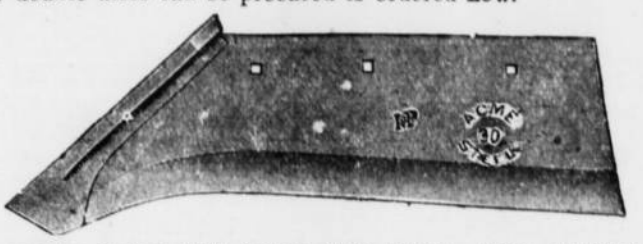
We handle all repair parts for Monitor Drills, Moline Plows, Economy Disc Harrows, Mandt Wagons, National and Mandt Manure Spreaders. **Order repairs now by number on casting, or good description.** Set shoes, single or double discs can be procured if ordered **now.**



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"LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK FAVORABLE"—SEE PAGE 28.

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"The Cheapest Farm Power"

① Lowest Fuel Cost
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③ Longest Average Life
④ Reasonable Price

Four Things to Look For When You Buy a Tractor

The four vitally important items shown above are absolutely essential to cheap farm power. Not one or two or three, but all four. Farmers have been demanding them for years. OilPull is "the cheapest farm power," because it has all four. They are the points you must demand in your tractor to be sure of profitable service.

Triple Heat Control the Important Factor

The outstanding reason for the great success of OilPull Tractors is that the OilPull, in every part and in every function, is a perfected kerosene-burning tractor.

In designing the OilPull some revolutionary things had to be developed. Among them is TRIPLE HEAT CONTROL, now a part of all OilPulls. Triple Heat Control is the only system that keeps the temperatures of the motor at the exact right point for greatest efficiency on least fuel—at all times. It is the only system by means of which the MOTOR GROWS COOLER AS THE LOAD GROWS HEAVIER. Overheating is unknown. Freezing is impossible.

Triple Heat Control positively solves the problem of getting the power out of cheap kerosene. It makes possible an unqualified written guarantee to burn kerosene successfully at all loads and under all conditions, up to its rated brake horse power.

* * *

There is an OilPull for every size farm and every kind of work. Our catalog describes them all. It also explains in detail the operation of Triple Heat Control and the reason the OilPull is "the cheapest farm power."

The local Advance-Rumely dealer will gladly demonstrate the OilPull. In the meantime, we invite you to write for a copy of the catalog and other literature.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.

Winnipeg, Man. Saskatoon, Sask.
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The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, alfalfa and clover hullers, and farm trucks

Triple Heat Control

A gallon of cheap kerosene contains more actual power than a gallon of expensive gasoline. The problem is to get the hidden power *out* of cheap kerosene.

Triple Heat Control is a scientific system of oil burning that positively *DOES* get the power out.

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PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES

Superb Quality
Finest Workmanship
Greatest Value
in the World

10 for 18¢
20 " 35¢

And in tins of 50 & 100

An Interesting Booklet

A booklet intended primarily for bankers and for those engaged in export trade, but which is also of considerable general interest, has recently been published by the Royal Bank of Canada, entitled, Financing Foreign Trade.

A particularly interesting chapter is that on foreign exchange, in which a clear and simple explanation is given of the process by which manufacturers and merchants in different countries pay each other for their merchandise and the manner in which the banks assist in the transaction. This chapter also explains the reason for fluctuations in the rate of exchange, and makes it clear that the suspension of gold payment by the Dominion government is in a large measure responsible for the discount of the Canadian dollar in the United States.

Protectionist politicians sometimes try to make the people believe that he balance of trade is the sole reason for the depreciation of Canadian currency, but bankers and economists know that this is very far from being the truth. Financing Foreign Trade can be obtained from branches of the Royal Bank or from the head office, Montreal, free of charge.

Before Purchasing
INVESTMENTS

of any kind, first choose a reputable investment firm. Such a firm of good standing is not only an insurance against the purchase of worthless securities, but its broad investment experience is a valuable aid in the selection of the right type of securities to suit individual requirements.

We invite correspondence.

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Established 1883
WINNIPEG

Do Not Delay

The tragic death of Cyril F. Musgrove, the well-known Winnipeg musician, in August last, strongly emphasizes the wisdom of securing protection for one's family through life insurance with the least possible delay. On August 11, exactly one year after his marriage, Mr. Musgrove applied for a $10,000 policy with the Western Empire Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg. He was examined the same day and next day received his policy, giving a note payable October 1 for the premium. That evening he left with his wife to spend a holiday at Kenora, and next morning he was drowned while bathing. On August 20 the widow received a check from the insurance company in settlement of the claim. This was the only insurance carried by Mr. Musgrove and it was indeed fortunate for his widow that he did not delay taking out the policy until after his holiday.

Manufacturers Life Report

Policy holders in the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company will be interested in the 35th annual report of the company which has recently been published. The total insurance in force now exceeds $200,000,000. The new business written in 1921 amounted to $43,813,679. The assets amount to the large sum of $37,327,381, an increase for the year of $4,106,472, which constitutes a record. The total income amounted to $9,557,325, while payments to policy holders, annuitants and beneficiaries aggregated $2,965,142. The average rate of interest earned on investments was 6.58 per cent. The mortality was again favorable, being only 48 per cent. of the expected. The surplus of the company amounts to $2,559,568.

U.F.A. General Revenue Account

For 12 Months Ending December 31, 1921

Expenses

Board Meetings	$1,311.55	
Executive Meetings	972.13	
President's Expenses	1,675.14	
Secretary's Expenses	282.20	
		$4,241.02
Organization—		
Directors' Expenses	$4,321.65	
Central Office	552.54	
		4,874.19
Prov. Campaign—		
Provincial Platform Committee	$ 297.45	
Organization	1,530.17	
Provincial Members' Conference	129.92	
		1,957.54
U.F.W.A.—		
Board and Executive Meetings	$1,084.80	
Organization Expenses	1,801.15	
		2,885.95
Juniors—		
Organization Expenses	$ 160.50	
Junior Conference (Net)	172.65	
		333.15
Convention—		
Officers' Expenses	$ 492.60	
Net Deficit	232.51	
		725.11
Photos	$ 171.92	
Calendars (1921)	197.32	
Maps	62.50	
Newspapers	85.61	
		517.35
Extraordinary Expenses—		
Mounted Infantry Command		526.75
Affiliation Fees—		
Canadian Council of Agriculture	$ 200.00	
Board of Trade	37.50	
Western Canada Livestock Association	25.00	
		262.50
Representation to Other Bodies—		
Unemployment Conference	$ 49.40	
Railway Commission	33.00	
Social Service Conference	70.05	
Labor Convention	189.00	
Alberta Federation of Labor	44.80	
Wheat Pool Committee	146.15	
Canadian Council of Agriculture	659.79	
Western Canada Irrigation Convention	80.70	
		1,272.89
Special Committees—		
Legislative Committee	$ 48.60	
Educational Committee	55.65	
Newspaper Committee	192.80	
Chilled Meat Committee	379.25	
Resolutions Committee	206.25	
		882.55
Postage, Telegraph and Phones	$2,736.95	
Rent	2,734.75	
Stationery and Supplies	2,461.96	
Printing	2,636.59	
Exchange	95.10	
Taxes	251.43	
Sundry Expenses	1,450.17	
		12,366.95
Audit Fees	$690.00	
Express and Freight	125.19	
Insurance	58.35	
		873.54
Assessments charged in error to old Prov. Political Association		247.25
Salaries—		
President	$4,000.00	
Secretary	3,500.02	
Secretary U.F.W.A.	1,275.45	
Secretary Juniors	885.00	
Educational Department	3,806.18	
General Staff	9,979.90	
		23,446.55
		$55,413.29

Revenue

Subscriptions—		
Men, including Women in Men's Locals	$12,896.10	
Women	3,437.50	
Juniors	437.30	
Members at Large	9.00	
Life Members	380.00	
		$17,159.90
Drive Subscriptions—		
Men	20,689.95	
Women	573.00	
Juniors	16.50	
Members at Large	11.00	
		21,290.45
Supplies	$1,464.03	
Convention Program, Profit, 1921	132.41	
Annual Reports	71.70	
Buttons	390.68	
Mimeographing	287.86	
		2,346.68
Affiliation Fees		125.00
Commission on Guide Photos		72.34
Salary, Grain Growers' Guide		300.00
Resolutions		125.82
Registration Fees		.50
Interest		622.85
Education Grant U.G.G. Ltd.		5,881.77
By Balance, being Deficit on 1921 General Revenue Account, carried to General Surplus Account		7,487.98
		$55,413.29

U.F.A. General Balance Sheet

Assets

Cash—		
In Bank, Current Account	$2,549.88	
Petty Cash	135.63	
		$2,685.51
Accounts Receivable—		
Political Associations	$ 695.44	
Locals for Supplies	1,234.20	
Sundries	760.36	
		2,690.00
Life Membership Fund—		
Victory Bonds	$1,250.00	
Thrift Stamps	691.40	
Savings Certificates	250.00	
In Bank	136,67	
Alberta Government Bonds	492.55	
		2,820.62
Inventories—		
Office Furniture	$5,371.20	
Supplies	1,777.39	
Buttons	212.50	
Calendars	256.93	
Office Supplies	251.02	
		7,869.04
Trust Funds—		
Thrift Stamps (Irrigation)		400.00
Expenses Prepaid 1922 Convention		74.53
		$16,539.70

Liabilities

Accounts Payable—		
Legal Department	$ 65.12	
Miscellaneous	264.82	
Loan	9,000.00	
Bills Payable—		
Outstanding Cheques	3,429.00	
		$12,758.94
Trust Funds—		
Irrigation Committee	$400.00	
Political Association Sundries	992.93	
Local Unions Sundries	1,694.92	
Local Unions Disbanded	153.18	
1922 Dues paid in 1921	557.30	
		3,798.33
Total Liabilities		$16,557.27
Surplus Account as at Dec. 31st, 1920	$10,796.80	
Less: 1920 Drive Revenue Account reversed into combined 1920 and 1921 Drive Account	1,936.75	
	$8,860.05	
Less: Deficit on 1920 and 1921 Drive Account	$1,389.64	
Less: Deficit on 1921 General Revenue Account	7,487.98	
	$8,877.62	
Balance at Debit of Surplus Account	17.57	
	$16,539.70	

We have audited the books of the United Farmers of Alberta for the year ending December 31, 1921, and we hereby certify that our requirements as auditors have been complied with. We also certify that the above General Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of your organization, the books conforming therewith.

(Sgd.) McCANNEL BROS. & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Calgary, Alberta,
January 6th, 1922.

Marketing Western Canadian Wheat

Continued from Page 4

extent on the whole the producer loses because of speculation it is not easy to determine. Big profits are so often counterbalanced by big losses either by the same person at different times or by one speculator losing to another. For every "bear" there is a "bull."

Selling to Depress Prices

It has often been argued that because the total transactions on the Grain Exchange greatly exceed the number of bushels of wheat actually marketed, a great quantity of fictitious selling was done to depress prices, but this is not clear since every sale involves a purchase. A farmer in Saskatchewan last August, having his wheat in stook, argued that the then price for options would see him safe and hedged 5,000 bushels in September. By September 30, when his options matured, his wheat being still in stook and he could not deliver. He then sold October options and repurchased his September. On October 31, his wheat still being undelivered, he sold December options and purchased the October back. His wheat reached Fort William in early December and as "spot" was then above the December option he sold the wheat and re-purchased his December options. Thus he secured almost what he sold at in August and each sale involved the same 5,000 bushels, but the records showed transactions of perhaps 30,000 bushels. Perfectly legitimate trading will run up a big total of options.

A common belief is that prices are deliberately depressed during the rush season and then put up when the wheat has passed out of the farmers' hands. Certainly prices average lower when the rush is on, but to what extent this is by manipulation has not been established. That crowding our wheat on the market in October, November and December has a tendency to depress prices is incontrovertible and the effect and remedy will be discussed in the next article.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange

The commercial exchanges of the world are many. There are those for grain, cotton, sisal, jute, industrial stock, etc. Many countries have grain exchanges. Those of principal interest to us are at Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Chicago, and Liverpool. Each of these is in constant telegraphic touch with what the other is doing. They are not always called exchanges. In Chicago the "Grain Exchange" is in the Chicago Board of Trade. Generally they handle in wholesale quantities commodities which are bulky and which, because they cannot be physically handled and displayed in trading, are classified or graded as to quality. Wheat lends itself admirably to this kind of trading, being imperishable if properly housed.

In a centre such as Winnipeg many grain merchants locate their offices, because, a great deal of wheat passing through and being graded there, it is a convenient centre for the business. These have seen fit to form themselves into an association, known since 1908 as the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and having (1921) 355 members. The Grain Exchange does not itself trade, but amongst other co-operative services it provides the members with a convenient place to meet and trade. This place is also popularly called The Exchange. For convenience there is a kind of amphitheatre known as the "pit" in which trading in options is done. One may purchase a membership or "seat" from the association for $7,500, or sometimes at a lower price from someone already a member but who desires to withdraw. Only members may trade in the pit and only individuals can secure membership.

Members of the exchange have also a Clearing Association, in which all sales and purchases by each member are reported daily. The "clearing house," as it is called, is responsible to each for the undertakings of the other, and in turn it is protected by bonds or deposits, as the case may be. Where a private individual, such as a farmer, wishes to buy or sell options, he employs a responsible member to do it for

Science Discovers the Secret of Caruso's Marvelous Voice

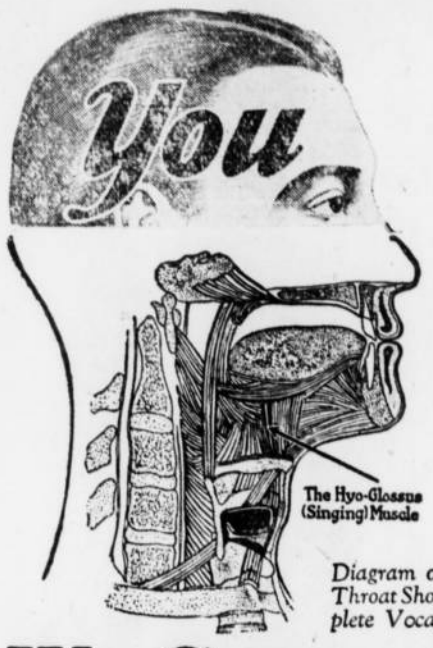

Diagram of the Normal Throat Showing the Complete Vocal Mechanism.

Caruso's Throat and Yours

Why is it that the humble peasant boy of Italy became the greatest singer of all time? This diagram of his throat will show you. Caruso's marvelous voice was due to a superb development of his Hyo-Glossus muscle. Your Hyo-Glossus muscle can be developed too! A good voice can be made better — a weak voice become strong — a lost voice restored — stammering and stuttering cured. Science will help you.

Diagram of Caruso's Throat Showing the Superb Development of his Hyo-Glossus Muscle.

We Guarantee— Your Voice Can Be Improved 100%

EVERY normal human being has a Hyo-Glossus muscle in his or her throat. A few very fortunate persons — like the late Caruso — are born with the ability to sing well. But even they must develop their natural gifts. Caruso had to work many years developing that muscle before his voice was perfect.

Whether your voice is strong or weak, pleasant or unpleasant, melodious or harsh, depends upon the development of your Hyo-Glossus muscle. You can have a beautiful singing or speaking voice if that muscle is developed by *correct* training.

Prof. Feuchtinger's Great Discovery

Professor Feuchtinger, A. M. — descendant of a long line of musicians — famous in the music centers of Europe, Munich, Dresden, Berlin, Bayreuth, Vienna, Paris and Florence, for his success in training famous Opera Singers — discovered the secret of the Hyo-Glossus muscle. Dissatisfied with the methods used by the maestros of the Continent who went on year after year blindly following obsolete methods, Professor Feuchtinger devoted years of his life to scientific research. His reward was the discovery of the Hyo-Glossus, the "Singing Muscle".

Professor Feuchtinger went even farther into the Science of Singing. He perfected a system of voice training that will develop *your* Hyo-Glossus muscle by simple, silent exercises right in your own home.

Grand Opera Stars Among His Students

Hundreds of famous singers have studied with Professor Feuchtinger. Over 10,000 happy pupils have received the benefits of his wonderful training.

There is nothing complicated about the Professor's methods. They are ideally adapted for correspondence instruction. Give him a few minutes each day; The exercises are silent. The results are sure.

The Perfect Voice Institute guarantees that Professor Feuchtinger's method will improve your voice 100%. You are to be your own judge — take this training — if your voice is not improved 100% *in your own opinion*, we will refund your money.

A Beautiful Voice for YOU

You do not know the possibilities of your voice.

If you want to sing — if you have always felt that you could sing but lacked the proper training because you had not the time nor the means to study — here is your chance. Professor Feuchtinger's course will improve your voice 100%. You can now learn to sing at a very small cost and in the privacy of your own home.

If you want to improve your speaking voice — if you stammer or stutter — Professor Feuchtinger will help you.

Professor Feuchtinger's Book "*Voice Culture*" Free

Send us the coupon below and we'll send you FREE this valuable work on the Perfect Voice. Do not hesitate to ask. Professor Feuchtinger is glad to have us give you this book and you assume no obligations whatever by sending for it.

You will do yourself a great and lasting good by studying this book "Voice Culture". It may be the first step in your career. Do not delay. The number of these books is limited. Send for "Voice Culture" today.

Perfect Voice Institute
Studio 312, 1922 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago

Please send me FREE Professor Feuchtinger's book "Voice Culture". I have put X opposite the subject that interests me most. I assume no obligations whatever.

☐ Singing ☐ Speaking ☐ Stammering ☐ Weak Voice

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The Flavor Appeals To the most critical of tastes. That's why the sale is so great and ever increasing.

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is the nation's Beverage.

NORTHERN LAKES

FROM PRODUCER — Whitefish, Pickerel, Jackfish, Trout **FISH** — TO CONSUMER

You Cannot Buy Better Fish. They are right from under the ice, frozen with the wiggle in the tail and shipped direct to you. Thaw them in cold water just before using. We do not consider it sanitary to ship fish in sacks; there are too many dogs hanging around station platforms. That is why we use tight boxes. It costs a little more and is worth it. Boxes contain 50, 75 or 100 pounds of fish in any assortment desired. Prices F.O.B. Big River, Sask.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Dressed Whitefish	10c	Large Pickerel	10c
Dressed Jackfish	5½c	Mullets	4c

Dressed Trout, per lb. 11c

We guarantee every fish to be fresh caught and weather frozen. We have none in cold storage. Get a box of these delicious fish today. Send remittance with order to:

BIG RIVER CONSOLIDATED FISHERIES LTD., BIG RIVER, SASK.

REFERENCE: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH

GINGERBREAD BRAND MOLASSES

FOR making gingerbread cake, baked beans and all other tasty cookery, Gingerbread Brand is the best because it is the pure juice of choicest West India sugar cane.

Write for Cook Book

A British Empire Product

THE DOMINION MOLASSES CO., Limited

HALIFAX, N.S.

5

Eases Kitchen Work

To Women Who Do Their Own Work: Suppose you could save six minutes every day in washing pots and pans—two minutes after every meal. In a month, this would amount to a saving of three hours of this disagreeable but necessary work. This saving can be made by using SMP enameled kitchen utensils, as their smooth sanitary surface will not absorb dirt or grease. No scraping, scouring or polishing is needed when you use Diamond or Pearl Ware. Soap, water and a dish towel is all you need. Ask for

SMP Diamond or Pearl WARE

Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of pearl grey enamel, inside and out.

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS Co OF CANADA LIMITED

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

At Every Hardware Store

58

him and protects him with cash deposit.

It may well be doubted that it is possible entirely to prevent speculation in a commodity such as wheat. We came about as near to it under the Wheat Board as is humanly possible, yet hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps millions, were made and lost speculating in participation certificates. The Wheat Board itself took a great speculative hazard when it held immense quantities, taking its chance on a possible break in prices, but it did so at the risk and for the benefit of the producing farmers, and there was no profit in it for dealers.

Beautifying the Prairies

Continued from Page 7

department advises that the trees be spaced approximately four feet by four feet. Of course, this feature is largely a matter of opinion as to whether in all cases such close spacing is always best. The greatest danger of wide spacing, however, lies in the probability that the farmer will fall down, sooner or later, in his cultivation, and that, of course, means the ruination of the belt.

Inspection System

The principal feature of the distribution of trees to the farms of the prairies is the inspection system. This system, in the main, has resulted in the remarkable success that has been the lot of the Forestry Farm work on the prairies. As far as possible, every applicant for trees is visited, and no trees are granted unless the conditions comply with the regulations set down by the department. Approximately 45 per cent. of the applications received are rejected each season, principally on account of lack of proper preparation. Some ten inspectors are employed in this work. They all reside in Indian Head, the headquarters of the department, so as to keep in close contact with the conditions. They travel, it is almost safe to say, the length and breadth of the three prairie provinces. Travelling by motor car, each inspector is confined to his own district specially marked out for him. The itinerary lasts from the first week in June to the latter part of October. During this time each man visits an average of 1,000 farms. Think of it! Ten thousand farms inspected annually, and beautifying work carried out thereon with upwards of 8,000,000 tree saplings—the annual product of the two Western nursery farms. One need not look far into the future to picture these prairies on a par with the beauties of our now much older countries.

Trees must be ordered a year in advance. Each inspector has a list of the farmers who have ordered trees for delivery the next spring. These farms are visited and instructions are given as to location and the preparation of the soil. Farmers who have received trees the past spring are also visited, and notes taken and advice given. Throughout the entire summer, a great propaganda of tree planting is thus carried on. Of late years, too, this has been supplemented by a special "tree-planting train," sent on tour along the railways to impress upon the prairie people the great advantages, both now and for the future, to be derived by this work.

During the fall and winter months the inspectors gather at the forestry office and join the staff in the great task of receiving and filling the orders of the season, planting, plans, etc. The shipping of 4,000,000 trees requires a great deal of office work as well as manual labor at the farm, or nursery plots, as some might choose to call it.

The Farm Itself

Of the farm itself—it is a beauty spot to be admired. It is composed of a section of land divided into plantations of seeds, seedlings, trees, shrubs, hedges, etc., each at their different ages of growth, each labelled with their name, stakes of date, etc., each in their respective spheres receiving the careful attention of the many hands of the farm. These plantations are divided by pretty driveways overhung with hedges and trees the age of the farm itself. Beautiful flower gardens, lawns and shrubbery add to the beauty of the prairie of 1906 that is today admired by hundreds upon hundreds of visitors every year, and more especially, of course, during the summer months, which find this spot a veritable garden in blossom.

The farm was established in 1906 and commenced as a barren piece of prairie land. Under the careful supervision of the superintendent, Mr. Norman M. Ross, this farm has developed in those 15 years as only an ardent horticulturist could accomplish. Only a glance at the accompanying illustrations suffices to convince the reader of the work done and the possibilities attainable through the Forestry Branch of the prairie provinces.

In considering the beautifying of the prairies, its residents must always realize that there are many difficulties to contend with and that there are limitations as to varieties which can be successfully cultivated. But with a few years of work there is ample evidence to show that with proper treatment there are many kinds of trees and a much larger number of shrubs, which, when suitably arranged, will enable anyone who so desires to create almost as beautiful home surroundings as can be secured in the most favored provinces of Canada.

When any complaint is heard that the nation is paying too much for the maintenance of forestry branches, let it be considered that all such expenses bulked together barely come up to the national outlay for the single item of chewing gum, is only a third of what we spend on jewelry, a ninth of the soft drink costs, and only one-twentieth of what we spend on "smokes."

OXO CUBES

For Dual-Purpose Advocates

Have you ever heard it said that there was no such animal as the dual-purpose cow? The accompanying illustration is that of an Australian Shorthorn, Melba 15th of Darbalara, a cow with butter-fat record surpassed by few Holsteins and exhibiting a carcass that would not look out of place in the stock yards. This remarkable cow weighs 1,500 pounds when milking and 1,700 pounds at the end of her lactation

Melba 15th of Darbalara
21,635 lbs. milk, 954.5 lbs. butter-fat.

period. She is a deep red in color, with great udder capacity, and has the even docile temperament characteristic of milking Shorthorns. She is very robust and has never been sick. The photograph from which the above cut was made was taken near the end of a lactation period.

While making the above record, which, by the way, is a world's record for the breed, Melba grazed in the fields every day, receiving in addition a grain ration of boiled corn with bran, shorts and linseed meal. The above record was commenced at the age of 4 years 7 months. The record is official, as it was conducted under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales.

The dam of Melba was a 17,000-pound cow and her grand-dam is credited with 11,763 pounds milk and 498 pounds fat at 11 years of age. Her sire was grand champion bull at the Australian Royal, and her grandsire was grand champion at the same show from 1910-1916, a record for grand championships. Hence this wonderful cow's ancestry combines untility with show ring superiority.

PREVENT Skin Troubles by Daily Use of Cuticura

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations. Bathe with the Soap and hot water on rising and retiring, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands. Smear any signs of pimples, redness or roughness with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Finally dust on a few grains of the exquisitely perfumed Cuticura Talcum, it takes the place of other perfumes for the skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

This FLASHLIGHT Given!

For selling only $3.00 worth of Easter & other Beautiful Cards etc, at 10c a packet. Send for them To-Day. WE TRUST YOU.
BEST Premium Co. Dept F3 Toronto.

What Cities Are These?

1,000 Fountain Pens Given Away

These Pens are not Toys or imitations, but real Business Men's Fountain Pens, and every one is fitted with a 14-Karat Gold Nib. We will give one to each person solving the above Puzzle and also fulfilling another simple condition. If you are smart enough to solve this Puzzle correctly, you are smart enough to fulfil this other condition, which is very simple, and one of these Pens will well repay you for your trouble. This is a GENUINE OFFER by a reliable Firm, so send in your answer NOW to

SELFAST SPECIALTY CO., DEPT. M, TORONTO.

27

Safe, Sure and Economical to use. Gold Standard Baking Powder. It raises the dough Sold by good grocers. The Codville Co. Ltd.

"LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK FAVORABLE"—SEE PAGE 28

The Countrywoman

The Child Welfare Bill

THE Child Welfare Bill is again coming before the Manitoba legislature, and its progress will be watched with the keenest interest by women and men interested in the success of this important piece of intended legislation. In principle the bill is the same as it was when it was turned down by the last session of legislature. There have been several slight alterations to make it more acceptable to the existing welfare agencies.

The bill has to a large extent grown out of the recommendations made by the Welfare Commission appointed in 1917 to investigate conditions affecting child welfare life in the province. It attempts to consolidate existing acts into a comprehensive code and to make new and important amendments.

The bill provides for a branch dealing with public welfare and a director of child welfare to assist in administering the act. It specially provides for neglected children, children whose parents are not legally married, physically handicapped children, the feeble minded, mentally defective, immigrant children, for juvenile courts and officers.

Co-operation between the existing institutions and the director in charge is arranged, but the bill does not profess to deal with the routine work of private organizations except for proper inspection.

For the last couple of months a committee working under the chairmanship of Mrs. R. A. Rogers and composed of representatives of existing welfare organizations and women's organizations, have been working on a revision of the bill in order to clear away difficulties which prevented its being passed last year. It is hoped that with these matters cleared up and strong public support behind the measure that it is assured a safe and successful course through the legislature. Women's organizations throughout Manitoba will do well to follow the daily press closely during the next few weeks for comment on the bill, and in case it is necessary to interview their sitting member should it happen that there be any unreasonable resistence.

Mrs. J. S. Wood

One of the tasks which confronted the convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba was the selection of a new president. Mrs. J. S. Wood, who has held this important position for the last four years, and who has watched during that time the steady growth in strength and membership of the Women's Section of the United Farmers of Manitoba, early in the election of officers, made known her intention of retiring from the presidency.

Mrs. Wood, coming as she did, the second president of the Women's Section, found the organization just learning to stand on its feet and just beginning to realize the possibilities ahead of it. That its growth has been so steady and so sure has been in a very large measure due to the high calibre of the personnel of its executive and board, and among the very capable women who have served in official capacity Mrs. J. S. Wood takes a very high place. Mrs. Wood, in retiring, gave as her reason that while she had enjoyed office she regarded it as an excellent training school for any woman and she did not believe any woman should remain there too long. This view of the matter is just a little more evidence of what has been Mrs. Wood's attitude all along to the farmers' organization, that of putting what was, in her estimation, the good of the cause before personal recognition and honor.

No matter how large the organization may come to be in the future, or how many others follow Mrs. Wood in office, the farm women of Manitoba will remember with pride and affection the quiet grace and dignity of Mrs. Wood which won respect for the U.F.W.M.

Accepting Responsibility

One of the complaints made against organizations interested in social reforms is that they are continually seeking legislation to correct social evils, when what is needed is an education campaign to bring the people up to the level of the existing legislation. There are those who tell us that in many instances at the present time we have legislation far in advance of public opinion, and that it has become a difficult matter to enforce it because of the lack of public support. There are those who complain that women's organizations are among those insisting on governments bringing in legislation which is too far in advance of public opinion.

Perhaps this may have been true to some measure when women did not have the vote and pains were not taken to explain to them the practical working out of public business, largely because those same women were not voters.

One of the most noticeable parts of the conventions of the farm women of Manitoba and Alberta was the desire on the part of the women to understand the existing legislation and to find out what difficulties lay in the way of properly enforcing it. At the Manitoba convention officials of the government were present and endeavored to answer questions arising and explain to the women difficulties that had still to be met. In Alberta the same thing was true. Perhaps it was because of the fact that Alberta had so recently elected a government and that that government had come from the ranks of the farm people themselves that the farm women of Alberta saw more plainly their responsibility in helping to carry out new legislation which might be brought in, or in making existing legislation more effective.

This was illustrated by the action of the convention on certain resolutions which came before it. Two resolutions were introduced asking, in effect, that legislation be enacted making it unlawful to manufacture or sell cigarette papers. In the debate that followed it was pointed out women were most concerned with the use of cigarettes by minors and there was already very satisfactory legislation on our statute books covering this matter, and that women could do more by helping to carry this out than by bringing in more stringent laws. The women appreciated this and voted that women carry on an educational campaign regarding the harmful effect of tobacco and cigarettes, particularly upon the boys and girls.

Our Household Number

Our Household Number has just passed its first birthday and we feel somewhat proud of its growth. For a little over a year now, on the second week of each month, this number of special interest to women has gone forward to our readers. Judging from the letters we receive it is meeting a real need and is becoming increasingly popular with farm women.

The next number of The Guide which will reach our readers is the February Household Number and it promises to be of real practical value as well as exceptionally interesting. Beside the usual good fiction story we are to have a feature on the wives of the cabinet ministers of Alberta, a story of an outstanding rural school in Manitoba, and a large number of shorter articles written by well-known writers and dealing with practical problems on the farm.

Politicos is not a game—or should not be—but a concentration of the best intelligence and feeling of the nation upon the gravest issues of national life. Through every serious parliament of the world some breath has passed of the new spirit, the determination to uplift the race, assuage suffering, mitigate poverty, and do battle with old evils. No finer thing can happen to woman than that she be enlisted, actively and responsibility in that great crusade.—McCabe.

Infantile Paralysis

Blanche Nicholson's heel was drawn up and her foot deformed from Infantile Paralysis for 5 years. Exactly 4 months' treatment at McLain Sanitarium resulted as father tells below:

We took our daughter, Blanche, to the Sanitarium May 9, 1921, for Infantile Paralysis in the right limb. We brought her home September 9th, with a nice straight foot. We feel proud of her improvement. Our neighbors are surprised at results she got in four months.
W. J. NICHOLSON,
R. R. 2, Box 27, Bristol, West Virginia

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc., especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References," free. Write today.

L. C. McLain
Orthopedic Sanitarium
820 Aubert Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

Notice of Annual Meeting

TAKE notice that the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society will be held on Friday, February 10th, 1922, at 10.30 a.m., in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, for the purpose of:

1. Receiving report of Executive Committee.
2. Election of Officers and members of Executive and Provincial Advisory Committees.
3. Revision of By-laws.
4. Such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 25th day of January, 1922.

F. J. L. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary, Manitoba Division.

SILK

All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces — Just what you need for making Crazy Quilts, Cushions, etc.; large bundle, 50c., or send $1.00 and receive double the quantity, containing hundreds of pieces. We give a packet of Sewing Embroidery Silk Free with a $1.00 order. We pay postage. Write for our 1922 Catalog of Silk Pieces, Fancy Work, Books, Novelties, Stereoscopes and Views, Decorative Goods, Pictures, Magical Goods, Masquerade Supplies, etc. Sent postpaid. UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

You can read music like this quickly

IN YOUR HOME. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.
AMERICAN SCHOOL of MUSIC, 82 Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO

Marvelous Book Sent FREE

You can now learn Taxidermy, the wonderful art of mounting *birds, animals, tanning skins, etc.* Learn at home, by mail. The free book tells how. *Mount your own trophies.* Decorate home and den. Hunters, trappers, nature lovers, you need taxidermy. Interesting, fascinating, *big profits.* Join our school, 55,000 students. Success guaranteed. Get our free book without delay. Send *right now—today.*
N.W. School of Taxidermy, 352 Niwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Salaries for Women

The Grain Growers' Guide has especially attractive openings for women who will act as our local representatives. From now until spring we have thousands of subscriptions expiring and will pay you well to help us look after them. Experience shows that women succeed as well at this work as men.

Part or Whole Time Work

We are prepared to use your time on either a full or part time basis. An hour or so a week will bring you unusually good returns. Write for particulars.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Pedigree Falsification

Following the warning sent out by the National Livestock Record Board, prosecutions have been successfully conducted against several livestock breeders for pedigree misrepresentation. Mrs. E. Brownlie and Wm. McPherson, both of Toronto, were found guilty by Judge Coatsworth, of that city, on separate charges of uttering documents contrary to sections 466 and 467 of the Criminal Code. His honor stated that the charges in each case were in themselves grievous and serious and were liable to a long term of imprisonment. With consent of the crown attorneys, both defendants were allowed out on suspended sentence for six months. Another conviction was secured in Ontario for falsification of the pedigree of a trotting horse. It looks as if the department was as good as its word in doing everything possible to maintain the integrity of our national records, a campaign in which they will have the hearty support of all right-minded breeders.

Wrestling Book FREE
Be an expert wrestler. Learn at home by mail. Wonderful lessons prepared by world's champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Free book tells you how. Secret holds; blocks and tricks revealed. Don't delay. Be strong, healthy. Handle big men with ease. Write for free book. State age.
Farmer Burns, 352 Ry. Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

"LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK FAVORABLE"—SEE PAGE 28

The Hen Has it on Ma

The coal-oil light's a burning bright;
(It will, sometimes, when it feels right);
Pa sets there reading, slick as sin,
The latest poultry bulletin;
Then, half to Ma, and half to me
Pa ups and speaks: "I see," says he,
"As how correct illumination
Will make hens lay like all Creation;
I've thought it out; the help's all hired;
I guess I'll have the henhouse wired."
Ma stops and peers and sews away,
Does Ma, and then I hear her say:
"I wisht I was a blamed old hen;
Maybe they'd wire the homestead, then!"

The Sea Serpent Hates to say "Good-bye" to the Doo-Dads

After the Doo Dads had taken their first trip in this wonderful machine they wanted to go out in it again right away, and that's exactly what they did. This time they didn't leave the wings and legs of the machine at home, for they didn't have any idea as to when they would return and they might need every part of the machine. What they intended to do was to keep travelling all over their Wonderland of Doo until they had seen every part of it. The land is a very strange and interesting one and holds many wonderful things in it for the Doo Dads to see.

Now, no sooner had the huge machine gone more than two miles when, guess who they saw? No one but their old friend the jolly, good Sea Serpent. Oh! how glad this monster was to see his friends again. As you know, without being told, the Doo Dads had been very kind and generous to this big fellow, and the Sea Serpent favored them by not gobbling them up, so soon a great friendship had been formed. No wonder the monster loved the Doo Dads, for who doesn't love them?

On this voyage everything went well—the monster followed them and played with them and even performed for them. He could do the queerest things with his great, big, long body. He could curl himself up so that he looked exactly like a corkscrew—then he'd form the figure eight, then the letter "S." He was continually doing something different, so kept the little Doo Dads squirming with thrills of delight.

They were having a glorious time one beautiful day when Doc Sawbones sighted land. It was the first they had seen for many days and they knew their voyage was soon to be ended. To the Doo Dads this meant that they were to see and visit part of the land of Doo, so they were greatly excited and happy over it. But to the Sea Serpent this meant that he would have to give up his playmates and remain in his home, the big, lonesome sea. He was a very brave monster, however, and managed to keep a smile on his face until they really did touch land. Then he burst into tears—oh! they were huge tears, too! He didn't want them to leave, so made a last big effort to hold them back by winding himself around the machine; but in vain, the huge legs were already carrying it on to the land. Doc Sawbones thought it was raining so raised his umbrella, but it was not rain but the monster's tears falling. Do you suppose the Sea Serpent will follow his little friends? Poor old fellow! Don't you feel sorry for him?

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 27, 1922.

WHEAT—Prices have ruled steady with comparatively small fluctuation from day to day. Buying has been of excellent character, credited to exporters, who are working on wheat in Georgian Bay elevators. It is believed that some six or seven millions of bushels of wheat in this position has been sold overseas. European markets have been advancing, despite liberal shipments of South American wheat, and this, together with bullish reports on the condition of the U.S. winter wheat crop, has resulted in the market closing at the high point of the week and comparatively strong. There is no doubt that the progress of the American crop will be played on extensively as a price-making factor in the near future. Apart from that there does not appear to be any reason for extensive fluctuation. Cash wheat is steady, but buying is only of fair class, the grain being taken by exporters expecting to resell later.

FLAX—Firm market. Rather quiet, but a fairly healthy demand exists in Duluth and this is reflected here. Offerings are small and well taken.

OATS—Market during the week has been steady with a slight improvement in values. Some export business being worked from day to day, and a continued good demand exists for cash oats with premiums practically unchanged. Offerings are light and readily absorbed.

BARLEY—Steady market with very little trade. Available stocks appear to be in good hands and market will no doubt respond to any improvement in export business.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Jan. 23 to Jan. 28 inclusive.

	23	24	25	26	27	28	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May	112⅝	113	112⅝	112½	114	115⅜	113⅞	175
July	109½	109⅞	109½	109⅜	110½	112⅝	110⅞	167⅝
Oats—								
May	45⅛	45¼	45¼	45⅝	45⅛	46½	45⅜	49⅞
July	44⅜	44⅝	44½	44⅜	45	46	44½	50
Barley—								
May	58	58½	58½	58⅞	59⅛	60⅞	58½	75½
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74½
Flax—								
May	188½	191	191½	190½	192⅝	196¼	189⅛	187
July	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	190½
Rye—								
May	87½	86¾	86⅞	86¾	87⅝	89⅞	88	..

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.33¼ to $1.37¼; No. 1 northern, $1.30¼ to $1.34¼; No. 2 dark northern, $1.30¼ to $1.35¼; No. 2 northern, $1.26¼ to $1.30¼; No. 3 northern, $1.18¼ to $1.26¼. Montana—No. 1 dark hard $1.30¼ to $1.32¼; No. 1 hard $1.25¼ to $1.27¼. Durum—No. 1 amber $1.01⅛ to $1.06⅛; No. 1 96⅛c to $1.01⅛; No. 2 amber 98⅛c to $1.03⅛; No. 2, 91⅛c to 96⅛c; No. 3 amber, 91⅛c to 99⅛c; No. 3, 86⅛ to 93⅛c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 44c; No. 3 yellow, 42c to 42¼c; No. 4 yellow, 41¼c to 41¾c; No. 2 mixed, 43½c; No. 3 mixed, 41½c to 41¾c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; No. 3 white, 32c to 32½c; No. 4 white, 31c to 31½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 52c to 55c; medium to good, 48c to 51c; lower grades, 42c to 47c. Rye—No. 2, 74¼c to 76¼c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $2.11½ to $2.17½.

WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle 1,943; calves 131; hogs 2,745; sheep 487. Receipts previous week: Cattle 2,125; calves 205; hogs 3,066; sheep 918.

This week's cattle trade has been featured by less demand and less activity than at any time since the New Year. Trade is very draggy. Prices on this market have been higher than eastern markets for some time, and immediately the supply exceeded local demands, prices had to adjust themselves to outside markets. The result is that prices here have dropped 25c to 50c per hundred on all classes of cattle, and cows show a 75c per hundred drop as compared with one week ago. Stockers and feeders are meeting with only fair demand this week. Top butcher steers are selling at 6c to 6½c, top butcher cows 4c to 4½c, and top butcher heifers at 5c to 5½c. Very poor demand and disappointing prices for springer cows.

Hogs have again advanced under a good demand from Eastern Canada. Grading is less rigidly adhered to and most heavy hogs, outside of sows and stags are selling at select price. Select hogs today are bringing 10½c. Top lambs are selling from 7½c to 8½c, and top sheep 4c to 6c per lb.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	$6.00 to	$6.50
Good to choice steers	4.00 to	5.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to	4.00
Common steers	2.50 to	3.50
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to	6.00
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to	5.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to	4.00
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to	3.50
Choice butcher cows	4.00 to	4.50
Fair to good cows	3.00 to	3.75
Breedy stock cows	2.50 to	3.00
Canner cows	2.00 to	3.00

CALGARY

Calgary, January 27.—Receipts of livestock to the yards today consisted of 122 cattle, 649 hogs, 950 sheep and no calves. The market on Friday was slow and draggy, but prices were steady for quality offered. No butcher steers were weighed up, practically all sales recording butchers and feeders.

Choice heifers sold at $5.00; choice cows $4.00 to $5.00; medium to good $3.00 to $3.50. Good bulls $3.25; good to choice calves $4.00 to $5.50; common $3.50. Good to choice stockers and feeders $3.25 to $4.00. Good stocker heifers $3.00 to $3.85.

Eight hundred and fifty good lambs sold at $9.50. One hundred good ewes sold at $6.50 per hundred for shipment to coast packers.

Select hogs sold at $10.60 off cars.

POULTRY AND EGGS

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is firmer owing to continued cold weather. Dealers are quoting country shippers 45c to 55c. Local fresh are jobbing 60c to 65c; States fresh 44c to 46c. Storage eggs are lower and moving at 38c to 40c. Poultry—receipts continue light. Quotations live delivered for this week's shipments chicken 12c to 14c, fowl 12c to 15c, cocks 10c, ducks and geese 15c, turkeys 20c to 21c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: In the northern part of Saskatchewan gatherers are receiving up to 60c for fresh eggs and in the large market centres dealers are quoting 55c to 60c country points. Strictly fresh are jobbing 65c and retailing at 75c, retail prices of other grades ranging from 50c to 60c. Poultry—the poultry market is practically unchanged. Arrivals are very light. Quotations live delivered chicken 12c, fowl 8c to 11c, cocks 6c, ducks and geese 18c, turekeys 22c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Local receipts are very light. A good supply of British Columbia fresh is on hand, however, extras at $14 per case, firsts $13.50. Dealers are offering $14 per case for local eggs. Continued cold weather is responsible for the shortage of local supplies. Poultry—market unchanged.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is reported more active on account of the cold weather checking the shipping of local eggs. Dealers are quoting $12 per case for straight receipts delivered and on grade delivered extras 45c, firsts 40c. Extras are jobbing at 55c, firsts 48c, storage 30c to 40c. Poultry—market unchanged.

CASH WHEAT PRICES

Jan. 23 to Jan. 28 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Jan. 23	114⅛	110⅛	101⅞	95⅞	89⅞	81⅞
24	115	111	102¼	96½	90	82
25	115⅝	111⅛	102¼	96⅝	89⅝	81⅝
26	115½	111⅞	102	96½	89½	81½
27	117	113⅞	103½	97	91	83
28	118⅝	115⅞	105¼	98⅞	91⅞	84⅜
Wk. Ago	116⅝	112⅝	102⅝	97⅝	90⅝	82⅝
Yr. Ago	183	180	175	169	155	..

VALUES FOR TWO YEARS COMPARED

The following is a comparison of values of livestock sold at Western Canadian stock yards in the calendar years 1920 and 1921:

	1921	1920
Winnipeg	$12,255,871.30	$28,488,096.93
Calgary	5,841,104.66	11,690,921.22
Edmonton	2,906,127.47	4,187,093.00
Moose Jaw	2,600,206.68	5,872,826.00
PrinceAlbert	309,604.00	886,239.90
	$23,912,914.11	$51,225,176.15

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, January 23 to January 28, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS 2 CW	OATS 3.CW	OATS Ex Fd	OATS 1 Fd	OATS 2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	BARLEY Fd	FLAX 1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	FLAX 3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Jan. 23	75⅝	44⅛	40⅞	40⅞	38⅞	38⅛	54½	51	44½	44½	181⅞	177¾	153¼	83
24	76	44¼	41¼	41¼	38⅝	38¼	55	52	45	45	184½	180½	156	82¾
25	76	44¼	41⅝	41¼	39¼	38½	55	52	46	46	185	181	156½	82¾
26	75⅝	44½	41½	41½	39⅝	38⅝	54⅞	51⅞	46⅝	46⅝	184	180	155¼	82⅞
27	77	45⅛	42	42	40⅛	39½	[illegible]	52⅞	47⅛	47⅛	186¼	182¾	157⅞	83⅞
28	78¾	45¾	42¾	42¾	41⅛	40	56⅛	53⅛	47⅝	47⅝	191	186	161¾	85⅝
Week Ago	76⅝	44⅛	40⅞	40⅞	38⅝	38⅛	55	51½	45	45	182⅝	178⅝	154⅛	82¾
Year Ago	...	47⅛	43⅝	43⅜	41⅝	38⅝	82½	67½	56½	56½	180¼	176½	152	161

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Flannel Feet the Cop

Sing to Tune, The Farmer's in The Den

Flannel Feet's The Cop—Flannel Feet's the Cop.
High Over Doo Dad Land, Flannel Feet's The Cop.
He likes to make you laugh—and so he can you'll see
If you Get the Doo Dad Book which Doc will send you free.

Sing to Tune, Mary Had a Little Lamb

Sandy is a Piper Bold—A Piper Bold—A Piper Bold
Sandy is a Piper Bold as You can Plainly see.
He plays all through The Doo Dad Books, The Doo Dad Books, The Doo Dad Books,
He plays all through The Doo Dad Books which Doc will send you Free.

Sandy the Piper

Doc Sawbones writes you

Doc Sawbones Has Three Big Doo Dad Books, He Will Send Them to You Free.

Dear Little Friend,

I have three great big Doo Dad Books—they are: The Doo Dads—The Doo Dads in Wonderland—The Doo Dads 'Round the World.

And I'll send you one or two or all of them free. Just listen!

Every week in The Grain Growers' Guide you'll find a big picture and story about my Doo Dad people. I'll never be happy till every little boy and girl knows these queer little, dear little, funny people. And so I must get you to help me.

Now the Doo Dad pictures are only in The Grain Growers' Guide. So you must go to someone who does not get The Guide and get their subscription. Then their little boys and girls will get the Doo Dads every week and laugh just as much as you do. When you ask for a subscription just say this.

"Please let me send in your subscription to The Guide. The regular price is $1.50 a year or $2.00 for three years. But till April 1st I can take your subscription for $1.00 for one year, $2.00 for three years, and $3.00 for five years. You'll save money and get the paper you'll like and I'll get a Doo Dad Book."

For every $1.00 you send me I'll send you any one Doo Dad Book you choose. Send $2.00 and get any two books. For $3.00 you can get all three. Just try and see how easy it is. And you'll like the books. They're great big books with a big picture on one page and a dandy story on the other page. And you can color the pictures and everything. The paper's just right. You'll surely like them. I'll look for a letter from you next week sure. Your old friend

Doc Sawbones

P.S.—If you can't find anybody who doesn't get The Guide and if you really want a book very badly I'll send you one for a renewal subscription just the same. You can send in your Daddy's subscription or Brother Jim's, or Uncle Tom's, or Cousin Kate's or anybody's. Only you must ask for it and send it in yourself, for I want to hear from you and not somebody else.—D.S.

Would Even Still Fretful Babes

Apropos of the recent speech at Toronto, in which Hon. Clifford Sifton suggested the inventing of machinery to do the drudgery which usually falls to the farmer's wife, as a means of preventing the migration citywards, G. F. Lee, Midnapore, Alta., sends us the following:

The farmers will be happy with naught
to do all day,
The farmer's wife and children the
gayest of the gay.
In fact the whole of farmerdom will
just one festal be,
When Clifford Sifton perfects his new
farm machinery.

At five o'clock, no matter, just lie
right there in bed,
No need to jump and hurry—push the
button by your head.
You know your nags are portioned out
with lots of oats and hay,
For you've had your farm appointed
in the Clifford Sifton way.

At six o'clock get up and eat a breakfast cooked just right,
On a table set and ready, and dishes
clean and bright;
Then finish up with hot cakes, kept
covered warm and nice—
Everything done perfect with a Clifford
Sif. device.

And every single detail, I don't care
what it is,
Is simply done perfection with this
machine of his.
And no matter what the trouble, there's
a chart upon the wall,
With numbers all across it and words
upon them all.

Suppose your house gets dirty, and you
want to scrub the floor,
There you are, just take the point and
and push to No. four.
When lo behold the job is done, that's
all you have to do.
Wasn't Mr. Sifton kind to do all this
for me and you.

Or if you want to feed the chicks or
gather up the eggs,
Or graft a piece of trousers on the
north of Billy's legs.
Or milk the cow or feed the pigs, or
dress the baby's doll,
Or make the bread or peel the spuds,
its right there on the wall.

I remembered it was hinted some few
short years ago,
That the acts of Mr. Sifton were not
"Comme il faut"
That the ways of his financing would
not stand the light of day,
And he'd gathered up his millions in
a—well a funny way.

Of course we now know better—a man
with brains like his
Could make a million dollars out of any
kind of biz,
So we'll just kneel down and bless him
for a philanthropic cuss,
For spending time and patience on a
bunch of boobs like us.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD IMprover will give you a finer, sweeter, larger loaf. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer for it. Send 15 cents for a package to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg.

SELLING—H. S. KNITTER, EDISON PHONOgraph, Ford car, Waterloo tractor, plows, breakers. Wilmot Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 1-5

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality domestic coal 48-8

EASY HOME METHOD TEACHING CHILDREN reading; inexpensive. Margery Winter, Beaver Dam, Wis.

FOR SALE—FIVE SHARES UNITED GRAIN Growers. Andrew Walton, Benson, Sask. 5-2

CAR FOR SALE—McLAUGHLIN LIGHT SIX, running order J. Lolts, Sunklst, Sask 1-5

Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

BARGAINS IN CORDWOOD—JACK PINE, $4.00; poplar, $3.00; or write for prices, f.o.b. your station. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 5-3

GET MY PRICES CEDAR FENCE POSTS, round or split also poles and pileing. H. Newcomen, Lardo, B.C. 2-16

SELLING—300 CORDS SUMMER CUT WHITE poplar, $3.50 per cord, f.o.b. Giroux. W. A. Cohoe, Giroux, Man. 4-3

CORDWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DElivered your station. E. Hall, Solequa, B.C. 3-6

PRODUCE

WANTED—TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE AND fowl, alive and dressed, and guinea fowl alive. E. Kirby, Avenue A, Saskatoon, Sask.

Poultry Supplies

INCUBATORS—1922 CATALOG SENT FREE. It illustrates incubators, brooders, egg boxes, grain sprouters, leg bands, everything. Wonderfully interesting. Write today. Brett Manufacturing Company, Winnipeg. 3tf

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, $8.00, $10; beauties; hens, $7.00, $5.00; unrelated. Mammoth Toulouse geese, $6.00; ganders, $7.00. Pekin ducks, can't be beat, sire 10 pounds, $5.00 pair. Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 5-3

EXHIBITION BRONZE GOBBLERS, $8.50; hens, $6.00; Agricultural College strain. Toulouse ganders, $8.00; females, $7.00, $6.00. Foster Bros., Lena, Man. 3-3

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, ONE year old, from prize stock, guaranteed pure, $10 each. Mrs. Ernest Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 3-4

BRONZE TURKEYS—SPLENDID SPECIMENS. Toms, $10; hens, $7.00; unrelated pairs, $16. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, from prize-winning stock. John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 2-5

LARGE TOULOUSE GANDERS, $6.00; GEESE $5.00. Fawn and White Runner drakes, $2.50. H Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 1-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 18-22 pounds, $9.00; hens, 10-14 pounds, $7.00. Millard Green, Medora, Man. 3-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 16 TO 18 pounds, $8.00 E E Tucker, Fillmore, Sask.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM SELECT free range stock, at $8.00 each. Jas. R. Stewart, Keyes, Man. 3-4

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—HENS, $6.00; toms, $7.00. Arthur Havard, Altamont, Man. 3-3

WHITE EMBDEN GEESE, $10; GANDERS, $12. Pekin drakes, $5.00. Exhibition stock. Reginald Robins, Pendennis, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY toms, $8.00 each. Apply Robt. Hall, Wapella, Sask. 4-4

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched. Toms, $12; hens, $6.00. Robert Radford, Austin, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, $9.00; hens, $5.00. Mrs. James Mulligan, Watrous, Sask. 5-6

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, large, healthy birds, $5.00 each. W. J. Carrie, Kelwood, Man.

PURE-BRED AFRICAN GEESE, $5.00; GANders, $6.00. Mrs. Eva Waldron, Clive, Alta.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, $5.00; GANders, $6.00. W. P. Taylor, Guernsey, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROUEN DRAKES, price $3.00 each Pogrue Bros., Bagot, Man. 4-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, $6.50. Nels P. Larson, Zealandia, Sask.

Leghorns

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, hens, pullets, $2.00 each; best laying strain in Western Canada; satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Detta, Findlater, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, $3.00 each; two for $5.00; better quality, $5.00 each. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 4-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorn cockerels, of prize-winning stock, $3.00 each, or two for $5.00. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man. 5-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, EARLY hatched, well developed birds, from good laying strain, $3.00, or two for $5.00. Herb. Adamson, Fairlight, Sask. 5-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGhorn cockerels, $1.50. J. D. Poston, Mortlach, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorn cockerels, $2.50 each; prize-winning stock. Claude Sandercock, Vegreville, Alta.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorn roosters, $3.00 each. Mrs. R. M. Wilson, Pilot Mound, Man. 4-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels, $2.50. Carl Nelson, Pasqua, Sask. 4-2

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, $2.50; two for $4.00; cocks, $5.00 John Tough, Islay, Alta 3-5

SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, $2.00 each. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask. 4-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN ROOSTERS, $2.00 each. Tollef Tollefson, Admiral, Sask. 4-3

Wyandottes

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, from Guild's special mated pens, $3.00 and $5.00 each. Write for 1922 mating and price list. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask. 4-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, $3.00 each; $5.00 pair. Robert Longmore, Hubbard, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $2.00 each. Theodore Morrow, Whitewater, Man. 4-2

GOOD STRAIN ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte cockerels, $1.75. T. Newton, Fishburn, Alta. 4-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, large, $2.00 each. Edward Bailey, Lemsford, Sask. 49-4

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, Regal strain, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. W G. Hill, Tyvan Sask. 2-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, large selected birds, $2.00 each. Mr. Robert McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 4-3

PRIZE-WINNING ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte cockerels, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. John Macdonald, Clarkleigh, Man. 4-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, early hatch, $2.00 each, f.o.b. Bethune, Sask. Thomas Hamm. 4-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte cockerels, best laying strain, $2.50 each. E. Bolton, Kelliher, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB SILVERlaced Wyandotte cockerels, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 4-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, Guild's winter-laying strain, $3.00 each. John Hunter, Smiley, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, selected utility birds, $3.00 each. A. Stelfox, Meeting Creek, Alta.

SELECTED PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, $2.00; two, $3.50. Mrs. Bond, Readlyn, Sask.

MARTIN STRAIN PURE ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, $3.00 to $5.00; from prize winners. Mrs. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte pullets, $1.25; yearling hens, $1.00; cockerels, $2.00. Nellie Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, $2.00 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 5-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $3.00 each; $5.00 per pair; pullets, $2.50. Miss Elliot, Arrow River, Man. 5-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, $2.00; early hatch; superior birds. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 5-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, LARGE, mature birds, $2.50. L. R. Francis, Tilney, Sask. 5-2

ROSE COMB GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, $2.50 each. J. Jamieson, Carlyle, Sask. 5-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $3.00 TO $5.00 Jas E Taylor, Minnedosa, Man. 3-3

GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $3.00. John Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 4-4

Plymouth Rocks

FOR HIGHEST QUALITY MODERN BARRED Rocks, try "The Invincibles," bred to win, weigh, lay and pay. Pullets, $2.50 up; cockerels, $3.00, $5.00 up. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 4-5

60 HEALTHY, VIGOROUS, PURE-BRED Barred Rock cockerels, $3.00; two, $5.00. Mrs. John McGinitie, Tofield, Alta 4-6

SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, dark, heavy birds, $4.00 each. J. T Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 3-5

"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from good winter layers, $5.00; two for $9.00. Mrs A Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 3-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from excellent layers, and a winner, $4.00 each; two for $7.00. Edward Bennett, Anglia, Sask 3-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $3.00 each from good laying strain. Mrs. Ernest Wilson Fiske, Sask. 2-4

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED from imported stock, $3.00 and $5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed H Gardner, Macdonald, Man. 2-6

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM some of the best laying strains in Canada, $3.00; two for $5.50 W W Shaw, Marwayne, Alta. 4-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, Poorman's laying strain, $2.50 each. James Mitchell, Valor, Sask. 4-4

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKerels, best laying strain, $3.00; pair, $5.00. Jas. Johnston, Box 217, Wilkie, Sask 4-6

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $3.00 each; two, $5.00. Mrs. S. R. Barber, Wolseley, Sask 4-4

CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK cockerels, $2.50; two, $4.50. Nicoll Brothers, Sintaluta, Sask. 4-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $3.00; two for $5.00; laying strain. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man.

PURE-BRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED-TOlay strain, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. Mrs. K. Sorsdahl, Midale, Sask. 5-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM WINning strains, $4.00 each; two for $7.00. R. C. Buchanan, Rosetown, Sask. 5-2

PRIZE-WINNING BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rock cockerels, $3.00; two, $5.00. W. Chambers, Rouleau, Sask. 5-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKerels, laying strain, $3.00; pair, $5.00. Robert Cairns, Elrose, Sask. 5-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $3.00 each, or two for $5.00; all show birds. Mrs. Jno. Sinclair, Congress, Sask. 5-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, best laying strain, $2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 5-3

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, IMported Aristocrat strain, four and five dollars. Value guaranteed. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask.

Rhode Islands

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, $3.00 each Few exhibition birds at $5.00; good laying strain. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 2-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels, large, beautiful dark birds, prize-winning stock, $3.00, $5.00; pullets, $3.00 C Deer, Tiny, Sask. 3-2

REDS—SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, EGGS purchased from Manitoba Agricultural College, $4.00; others, from good stock, $2.50, or two $4.00. Jas. Fry, Kirkella, Man. 4-3

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, from imported stock, large boned, winter layers, $3.00. J. H. Thomas, Lake Valley, Sask. 4-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, $3.00; two for $5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, $3.00 to $5.00; winter laying strain. J. J. Barber, Woodrow Sask 2-5

DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, $3.50 each. John V. Smith, Minnedosa, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED COCKERELS—SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, $2.00 each. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels, hardy, heavy-laying stock, $2.50. Mrs. McQuaker, Wainwright, Alta.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, APRIL hatched, from winter layers, no smutty birds, $4.00. A. Hooey, Eyebrow, Sask. 5-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, $5.00 each. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 3-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB COCKERELS, DARK glossy color, $3.00 each; $5.00 pair. Mrs. Alf Thornton, Craik, Sask. 3-6

CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB R. I. RED cockerels, $2.50. E. Coon, Carnduff, Sask. 4-2

R. C. RED COCKERELS, $1.50 AND $2.00. Henry Blair, Craigmyle, Alta.

Orpingtons

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PUREbred, April hatch, from excellent laying strain, $4.00 each; two for $7.00. Edward Bennett, Anglia, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels, $4.00, or two for $7.00; pullets, $2.00. Alf. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 2-4

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKerels, $4.00; pullets, $2.00; eggs, $2.00. J. Dessert, Ridpath, Sask. 3-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, April and May hatched, $2.50. Mrs. James Hood, Castor, Alta. 4-4

PRIZE-WINNING BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels, $3.00 and $4.00. Edgar Kent, Islay, Alta. 4-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, $5.00, from Toronto prize-winning stock. W. Creba, Maple Creek, Sask. 4-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, $3.00; two for $5.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 5-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, CHOICE pure-bred, $3.00 each. Cyril Shipman, Trossachs, Sask. 5-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.00 EACH. Fred Rosekrans, Edberg, Alta. 5-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, DANDIES, $2.50. Fred Dalton, Dalemead, Alta. 4-3

Anconas

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKerels, $3.00; two, $5.00. G. M. Godkin, Balcarres, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—CHOICE ANCONA COCKERELS, $2.00 each. James Tamblyn, Coultervale, Man. 3-3

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PURE-BRED DARK CORNISH COCKERELS for sale, eight to ten pounds, grand cross for building up mixed flock for meat and eggs, $4.00 to $8.00. Mrs. F. McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man. 5-5

SELLING—PRIZE-WINNING BRED-TO-LAY Buff Orpington and White Wyandotte cockerels, $4.00 and $6.00 each; weighing seven to nine pounds. R. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Toms, 20 to 25 pounds, $10; hens, 10 to 12 pounds, $6.00. Buff Orpington cockerels, $4.00. All pure-bred. Mrs. Greenfield, Nokomis, Sask. 4-2

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, $5.00 AND $6.00. Toulouse ganders, $5.00. Black Langshan, Black Orpington, Light Brahma cockerels, $3.00. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 4-4

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FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, free from noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged and shipped by producer, 300-pound lots, 10 cents; 100-pound lots, 12½ cents; smaller quantities, 15 cents pound; bags included. A. G. Shoaf, Hallgarth, Sask. 4-5

IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON breaking, second and third generation, clean, pure. Price $1.25, sacked. Improved Banner oats, third generation, clean, no wild oats, grown on backsetting. Price 75 cents, sacked. Sample 15 cents. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 5-6

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SELLING—VICTORY SEED OATS, OFF NEW land, extra good quality, 60 cents bushel, at Fannystelle. Also good seed flax at $2.50 bushel. Samples on request. R. H. Stevens, Fannystelle, Man. 3-5

SELLING—CAR LOAD OR LESS OF FINE Marquis seed wheat, threshed before the rain, mill run, $1.15 per bushel; cleaned, $1.25; sacks extra. Mr. R. B. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—ONE CAR VICTORY OATS, GROWN from registered Victory, free from noxious weed seeds and wild oats, cleaned, 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Dalzell, Sask. C. R. Cornwall, Windthorst, Sask. 3-3

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT SEED YIELDed, 1920, 54 bushels per acre; 1921, 51 bushels per acre, in Kelowna district, without irrigation, $2.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooke, Box 126, Kelowna, B.C. 4-8

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ORIGINAL BARK BARLEY, PRACTICALLY non-lodging, $1.00 bushel. Victory oats, this variety bred to withstand lodging, 75 cents bushel; sacks 10 cents bushel; even bushels. F. Lilledahl, Strathmore, Alta. 4-2

SELLING—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, FROM Dr Seager Wheeler's improved hand-selected strains, Supreme and No. 43. It's pure and genuine. Prices on application. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 4-4

SEED WHEAT—BURBANK QUALITY SEED wheat, germination 98%; yield, 1920, 54 bushels; 1921, 50 bushels acre. Price $5.00 bushel. Sample 50 cents, delivered. Arthur G. Bennett, Okanagan Mission, B.C.

ALFALFA SEED, MOST NORTHERNLY grown in North America, off seven-year-old stands of hardiest strains known, including pasture variety. Write for prices. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 5-3

SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE WESTERN RYE grass seed, government seed branch germination test 95%, 10 cents pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon, Sask. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-3

SOW RUBY WHEAT AND ESCAPE RUST AND frost. This wheat grown on breaking, sowed May 3, harvested July 28. $2.25; bags extra. Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.

EXTRA EARLY HEAVY-YIELDING RED BOBS seed wheat, cleaned and sacked, at $2.00 per bushel. Special price by the car load. Enull, A. Hanson, Big Valley, Alta. 4-5

SELLING—2,000 BUSHELS RED BOBS WHEAT, Wheeler's stock, pure, clean. Don't miss this snap. Cleaned, sacked, $1.75 bushel. E. Freyman, Hewitt's Landing, Sask. 3-2

RUBY, EARLY HARD WHEAT, OFF BREAKing, from good seed, $2.50, cleaned and sacked. Cash with order. E. T. Elnarson, Markerville, Alta 3-5

700 BUSHELS O.A.C. BARLEY, MACHINE run, clean, 50 cents bushel. Exchange 10-20 Titan for horses, cattle, sheep, auto, other machinery. Hans Aarestad, New Norway, Alta. 3-3

VICTORY AND BANNER SEED OATS, FREE wild oats and other noxious weeds, germination 99. Write for prices and samples. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 3-5

GROW DURUM WHEAT FOR CROP ASSURance and profit. Kubanka, $1.50; Red Durum, rust proof, high yielder, $1.50; cleaned, sacked Samples 10 cents. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man.

WANTED BY R. M. ROYAL CANADIAN 261, price car loads feed and seed oats, f.o.b. Laporte or Eatonia, Sask. Reply, Charles E. Craig, Sec.-Treas., Laporte, Sask. 1-6

CLEAN PREMOST FLAX, SECOND YEAR, from McKenzie's; $2.00 bushel, f.o.b. Semans, G.T.P.; $2.10, Govan, C.P.R. Sacks extra. Frank Richardson, Semans, Sask. 3-6

1,600 BUSHELS PURE KITCHENER WHEAT, $1.15 machine run, $1.25 cleaned, f.o.b.; threshed before rains; sacks extra; sample 10 cents. Walter Cook, Readlyn, Sask. 4-2

HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, early variety, $2.50 pound; over ten pounds, $2.00, prepaid. I. Munsie, Richmond Hill, Ont. 4-8

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400 BUSHELS NEW RUBY WHEAT, TWO northern, grown from registered seed, 1920, matures 85 to 90 days, no damage from rust, $1.40, cleaned, bags extra. Chas. Langston, Plunkett, Sask. 5-6

SELLING—400 BUSHELS KUBANKA DURUM wheat, germination test 94; cleaned, sacks extra, $1.50 bushel. Can fill balance of car with oats. Samples sent on request. F. R. Beggs, Adanac, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—TWO CARS GOLD RAIN SEED oats, testing 44 pounds, 94% germination, recleaned, 40 cents bushel, f.o.b. Kinistino. Also car potatoes. C. Bacon, Kinistino, Sask.

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RUBY WHEAT, 60-DAY OATS AND BANNER oats, from registered seed. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 5-11

SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY, $1.00 bushel, cleaned; bags extra. Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask. 5-3

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SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, ONE NORTHERN, scored 91 field inspection, recleaned, sacked, $1.35. Canwood. Crowther, Mont Nebo, Sask. 5-4

KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT, CLEANED, sacked, $1.50 bushel. George Climo, McAuley, Man. 5-3

FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS KITCHENER wheat, from Guide stock, $1.50 bushel, cleaned and sacked. Theo. Natland, Morrin, Alta. 5-2

800 BUSHELS KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEAN, grown on breaking, grades one northern, $1.50, sacked. C. E. Elliot, Borden, Sask. 5-4

LEADER SEED OATS—CAR OR LESS. FOR samples and price, write O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—CAR LEADER OATS, GOOD SEED, machine run, 40 cents bushel, f.o.b. Gallivan. F. M. Stewart, Gallivan, Sask.

FOR SALE—CAR SEED OATS, FREE NOXIOUS weeds, 35 cents, f.o.b. Carruthers. Sample on request. Wm. Leslie, Carruthers, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—TWO CARS GOOD SEED OATS, germination test 98, cleaned, 40 cents. Jos. Schmaltz, Beiseker, Alta. 5-3

FOR SALE—GOLD RAIN OATS, GROWN ON breaking, 45 cents per bushel, in car lots. Bell Bros., Angusville, Man. 5-3

SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE FLAX SEED, grown on new breaking, cleaned and sacked, $2.25 per bushel, f.o.b., Lewvan, Sask. L. H. Harker. 4-3

PURE O.A.C. BARLEY, FREE FROM OTHER grains and weeds, $1.00 bushel. M. Haywood, Borden, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, 9 cents pound. Freight paid on 100 pounds. A. D. McPherson, Waseca, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—BROME GRASS HEAVY CLEAN seed, $14 100, sacked. J. E. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man. 4-6

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, in small lots or in bulk. For prices, write R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 4-6

RECLEANED SPRING RYE, $1.00 BUSHEL, f.o.b. Trossachs. Send bags. E. R. McElderry, Trossachs, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—SPELT, RECLEANED AND sacked, at $1.00 per bushel. Sample free. J. Buroker, Stalwart, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—TWO CARS RED BOBS SEED wheat, one car Ruby wheat. Prices, samples on request. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 51-6

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, RECleaned, sacks included, $1.50 per bushel. Spooner Bros., Kirriemuir, Alta. 1-5

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, $1.50; KITCHENER, $1.40; cleaned and sacked. H. D. Behrman, Vidora, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—1,500 BUSHELS VICTORY OATS, cleaned, 40 cents bushel. Roy Elm, Hardisty, Alta. 3-4

SEVERAL CARS CHOICE LEADER OATS, germination 96%, 38 cents, machine run, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. W. Fisher. 3-5

CAR CHOICE KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED, weedless, $1.25, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. W. Fisher. 3-5

SELLING — PURE KITCHENER WHEAT, grown on new land, $1.60 bushel, cleaned, bags included. W. Harrison, Box 28, Dafoe, Sask. 3-3

ACCLIMATIZED SWEET CLOVER, $10 BUS. Extra spring rye, $1.00. Also Kubanka wheat, $1.50. Charles Meek, Wallard, Sask. 3-4

SELLING—FRESH BROME SEED, $12 HUNdred, recleaned, sacked, f.o.b. Keyes, Man. Albert McGregor. 3-3

SELLING—IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, $3.50 bushel, f.o.b. Macoun; sacks 20 cents extra. Matt Towey, Macoun, Sask 3-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, NINE CENTS pound, bagged. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. C. Stewart, Phippen, Sask. 1-6

PURE SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIFE, RECleaned, sacked, $1.45. Oscar Loiselle, Vonda, Sask. 1-5

FAMOUS BARK BARLEY, $1.00 BUSHEL. Scarified sweet clover, $12 hundred. D. J. Paterson, Bertan, Man. 2-6

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED AND sacked, $1.50 bushel. S. Smitherman, Empress, Alta. 2-6

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, HULLED and cleaned, $10 per 100 pounds; bags extra; f.o.b. Virden. H. McDonald, Virden, Man. 4-6

SELLING—CAR LOAD PURE RED BOBS wheat, $1.00 bushel. Ray C. Miles, Box 5, Beatley, Alta. 4-2

400 BUSHELS RUBY WHEAT, $2.00 PER bushel. Matures in 90 days; good yielder. Robt. Horning, Binscarth, Man. 4-4

FEED AND SEED OATS IN CAR LOTS AT small premium over market. Write or wire. Fred Clark, Assiniboia, Sask. 4-3

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED AND graded, price $1.50 per bushel, sacks included. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 5-2

RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND GRADED, price 10 cents per pound, sacks included. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 5-2

BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM QUACK grass and noxious weeds, $10.25 per 100, sacked. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 5-4

NORWAY KING OATS, CLEAN, GOOD SEED, $1.00; bags extra. Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.

RUBY WHEAT, OFF BREAKING, $1.60 BUS., sacked. A. Slaney, Paynton, Sask. 2-6

PURE RUBY WHEAT, $1.50 PER BUSHEL, sacks included. Walter Talt, Meota, Sask. 4-4

CAR PURE, CLEAN BANNER OATS, 45 CENTS bushel. John Burrill, Langbank, Sask. 5-3

SEED SPRING RYE, 95 CENTS BUSHEL, sacked, f.o.b. Cereal, Alta. Sarles Bros. 5-3

SPRING RYE, CLEANED, 95 CENTS BUSHEL; send bags. R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask.

Registered Seed Grain

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, 75 cents bushel, sealed sacks. Second prize provincial seed grain fair, Saskatoon. Same oats, cleaned, but not registered, 60 cents bushel. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 4-2

WANTED—SIX BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, first generation, registered. Enclose sample. N. E. Heleren, Cabri, Sask. 4-2

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—GOULD, SHAPLEY, MUIR GASOline engine, double opposed, 20 horse-power, in good running order, only run about 70 days. Price $300. Also Twin City wild oat cleaner, six rolls, only been used a few days, practically as good as new. Price $50. W. R. Brockinton, Elva, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—500 FEET SECOND-HAND WELL casing, four and a quarter inch, 60 cents foot, free on board. Four-bottom John Deere engine gang, power lift, good as new, $200 cash. Clarence Heron, Ogema, Sask. 4-3

WILL SELL CHEAP OR TRADE FOR SMALLER outfit, 30-60 Oil-Pull, 40-62 Case steel separator, ten-bottom Cockshutt plow. Outfit is in first-class condition, completely overhauled, ready to go to work. Jos. Rokos, Strome, Alta. 5-4

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THREE 10-FT. DOUBLE action John Deere engine discs; one 30-60 Holt Caterpillar tractor, overhauled and rebuilt. T. P. O'Reilly, Munson, Alta. 3-4

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTOR POWER LIFT plows, good condition; Oliver four-furrow, $125. Hamilton four-disc, $175. B. Wilcox, Lang, Sask. 4-2

10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR AND THREE-FURrow plow, five bottoms. Trade for pure-bred or grade cattle or heavy young horses. A. O. Olson, Churchbridge, Sask. 4-2

WELL DRILLING WANTED, MANITOBA, Saskatchewan, Alberta. We have long record of successful wells. Beamish Bros., Shoal Lake, Man. 4-5

FOR SALE—48-INCH GRADER AND CLEANER, nearly new, power drive, complete set zinc sleeves, ten-foot elevator. 70 dollars. A. T. Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 4-5

SELL OR TRADE—I.H.C. 20 H.P. TRACTOR for Titan 10-20; both in order to work. Write for and give particulars. Jos. Catherwood, Scott, Sask.

10-20 TITAN, 1920 MODEL, STEERING DEvice; Hamilton four-disc engine plow. Both in first-class condition. Outfit, $900 cash. Fred Marcan, Estlin, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GRAIN, 10-20 Titan with plows (stubble and breaker). Outfit in Manitoba. Write Box 726, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SIX-FURROW P. & O. ENGINE GANG, breaker and stubble, $150. Joshua Wake, Borden, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN AND CHEVROLET car, $400 each. M. Maisonneuve, Rose Glen, Alta. 5-2

WANTED—POWER SCRUB PLOW OUTFIT or horses, for equity in well improved half-section mixed farm. W. J. Miller, Lily Plain, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR OATS, 13-30 BATES Caterpillar tractor, little used; also Cockshutt plows. F. T. Appleby, Pinkham, Sask. 4-3

TRADE—FIVE-FURROW ENGINE PLOW FOR triple horse plow or two-furrow 16-inch horse gang. W. McKibbon, Abbey, Sask 4-3

FOR SALE—HART-PARR TRACTOR, 45-H.P., good condition, $600. W. J. Lee, Munson, Alta. 4-3

15-30 I.H.C. GAS ENGINE, FIVE-BOTTOM Cockshutt plows, stubble and breaker; run two seasons. Outfit, $1,300. Box 23, Kenaston, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD WORK horses, 10-20 Case tractor, three-furrow plow. Box 28, Cluny, Alta. 3-3

SELLING—THREE-FURROW 14-INCH GREAT West tractor plow, new. A. Hooey, Eyebrow, Sask. 5-3

TRADE—SIX H.P. WATROUS GAS ENGINE and Eaton six-inch grinder, for one or two h.p. gas engine. F. W. Bubnick, Yarbo, Sask.

TRADE FOR OATS—HEIDER TRACTOR AND plows, both bottoms, in A1 shape. Box 154, Elbow, Sask.

WANTED—DUCK-FOOT CULTIVATOR FOR small tractor, binder, harrow, steering device for 15-27 Case. W. Cairns, Macgregor, Man.

SELLING—PIONEER 30-60 GAS TRACTOR, good as new, or trade for land. Ira Payton, Shaunavon, Sask.

SELLING—BRAND NEW TWO-TON TRUCK attachment, fits any car. Ira Payton, Shaunavon, Sask.

FORDSON TRACTOR, NEW MOTOR. WILL sell cheap for cash or trade for young horses. C. A. Moors, Sanford, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—TWO AUTOMATIC PUMPS. BOX 72, Wiseton, Sask. 4-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft

The Pound Party

The preacher's pound party was held Friday night, and all of us went and we "pounded" him right. I took him a pound of my killing of veal, a pound of beef suet, a pound of oat meal, a pound of brown sugar, a pound of wool socks, a pound of stuffed dates in a pink-ribboned box, a pound of fat weinies, a pound of dark bread, a pound of shoe strings and a pound of white lead. Sig Somber donated a pound of canned peas, a pound of sardines and a pound of brick cheese. Old Mrs. DeVision took one pound of spice, a pound of duck oil, and a pound of boiled rice, a pound of corn syrup, a pound of brass tacks, a pound of soft soap and a pound of bee's wax. The Widow McCracken gave one pound of twine, a pound of stove polish, a pound of clothes-line, a pound of dill pickles, a pound of mince pie, a pound of horseradish and one pound of lye, a pound of goose feathers, a pound of grey lard, a pound of paste buttons all sewed on a card. And then there were others from farms all around, who went with a pound, and a pound, and a pound. The manse, none too large for the man and his flock, is filled in the hall to the top of the clock, and the poor preacher wades to the tops of his shoes in a clutter of pounds that he never will use!

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word; also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example "T. P. White has 2,160 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 18 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost $5.00 apiece.

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STOCK — Various

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE AND hire; mares and fillies for sale. Three Shorthorn bulls, by imported sire. Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire swine, both sex. All at bottom prices. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 47tf

SELLING—AGED AND YEARLING SHORTHORN bulls. Registered Berkshires, weanlings, August litters, April sows, bred if desired. Leicester ewes, registered, bred to Agricultural College ram. Prices reasonable. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 5-4

SELLING—SHORTHORNS, ONE BULL, 22 months; one red and one roan bull, 10 months; also one Berkshire boar, 11 months, high-class Ontario bred sire and dam. Andrew Davidson, Renown, Sask. 3-5

FLAX SEED CONDITIONING MEAL—UNequalled for horses, calves and milch cows. Better than powders at half the cost. For prices, etc., write D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 3-tf

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CALVES. REGISstered Shetlands, black, beauties, all ages. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 48-11

HORSES

FOR SALE OR HIRE ON FEDERAL PLAN—Percheron stallion, Major Max, 8313, black, rising four, weight 2,000, first in Edmonton and other shows, sired by Hidefonse, Chicago champion, 1913. Belgian stallion, Duncan, 1395 (9734), bay, five years, weight 2,250, winner Edmonton and other shows. Both class 1 certificate. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 5tf

FOR HIRE UNDER THE FEDERAL PLAN—Clydesdale stallion, Menteith Splendour, imp., 17923, (18831). He has a first-class certificate in Saskatchewan. For terms, apply Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN BELGIAN stallion, Cesar De Naz, 639, or will exchange for another high-class Belgian. Reason, four years at stud present owner. Jos. Niwa, Empress, Alta. 5-2

FOR HIRE UNDER THE FEDERAL PLAN—Clydesdale, Garnet's Heir (21575). He has a first-class certificate in Saskatchewan. For terms Apply Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALlion, rising four years, straight line-bred with six top crosses of recorded Percheron sires. Apply Robert Slack, Rosemary, Alta. 1-5

FIVE BELGIAN STALLIONS, AGES TWO TO eight, chestnuts and roan. Breeders' prices. Write Felix Ohberg, Amisk, Alta., for prices, terms and description. 5-6

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLION, GRANGER, 790, eight years old, or will trade for pure-bred cattle, beef type. Jos. Paus, Lampman, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALlion, six years old, or would exchange for cattle or sheep. J. A. Johnston, Kisby, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BELGIAN STALlion, six years, good, sound. Cheap. John Faessler, Elbourne, Sask. 2-5

BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—FOR prices and terms write T. Culshaw, Lougheed, Alta. 2-5

SELLING OR TRADING FOR WORK HORSES, registered Clydesdale stallions. Peterson and Tobin, Dundurn, Sask. 4-5

FOR SALE OR TRADE—STANDARD BRED registered trotter, Joe Kinney, 63437. Cheap for quick sale. Morley Wilson, Creelman, Sask. 5-2

WILL TRADE GOOD YOUNG WORK HORSES for tractor or big car. Must be in good condition. Box 352, Empress, Alta. 5-2

FOR QUICK SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESdale stallion, rising six; sire, Gallant Bucklyve, 16370. Price $450. John McLaren, Arcola, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD REGISTERED Clydesdale mares. George Cullen, Macklin, Sask. 5-5

CATTLE — Shorthorns

ROAN SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, ALL ages. Prices right. Herd sire, Broadway Snowball, very prepotent. F. Allpress, Estevan, Sask.

FOR SALE—20 SHORTHORN BULLS AND heifers. Prices reasonable. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 50-8

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—TWO YEARLING ANGUS BULLS, sired by champion bull at Portage and Dauphin fairs in 1921; also one good growthy two-year-old. All in A1 condition. Prices $75 and $100 each. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 5-3

FOR SALE—TEN REGISTERED ABERDEENAngus bulls. Price from $50 up. Choice stuff. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 5-6

CHOICE YOUNG ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE. Prices low. Muskogee 71 herd header. H. Teece, Lemberg, Sask. 4-4

Red Polls

What All Farmers Should Know

HOW much is it worth to you to have a sire whose steers will be built on the same generous beef lines, and whose daughters will earn their living, and yours, too, at the pail?

For further information and literature write, P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls, from imported sire; also a few choice females. Frank Crawshaw Macoun, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL calves. E. Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 3-9

Herefords

SELLING—CHOICE HEREFORD COWS IN calf, open heifers, young bulls of breeding age. Would trade pure-bred Percheron stallion for Hereford bull. Shannon Bros., Mannville, Alta. 4-4

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, three years. Price reasonable. Box 497, Moosomin, Sask. 4-3

Holsteins

SELLING—TWO BULLS, FIT FOR SERVICE, one from a 97-pound dam. L. Edmonds, Watrous, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—BRAEBURN RAG APPLE KORNdyke, proven Holstein bull. Priced to sell. Cobourg Dairy, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SELLING—TWO FRESH MILKING REGISstered Holstein cows. Apply to Ludwig Denowski, Killaley, Sask. 5-2

CONSIGNMENTS OF EXPORT CATTLE

WANTED by old established (1864) and reliable Scottish firm of Auctioneers and Livestock Agents, steers to weigh 1,300 lbs. and up; fat cows and heifers 1,250 lbs. and up. Animals must be such as will make good impression on British market, and should be dehorned. Consignments for sale on commission solicited. For further particulars apply to

S. M. MILNE, BOWSMAN, MAN.
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OLIVER AND SON, LTD.
GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH

SHEEP

50 CHOICE GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES, ONE to five years, bred to registered ram. Thos. Crick, Viceroy, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—60 EXTRA WELL-BRED GRADE Shropshire sheep. W. E. Summerby, Evesham, Sask. 4-3

REGISTERED OXFORD EWES, BRED TO imported ram. Chas. Morton, Innes, Sask. 4-10

SWINE — Berkshires

LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

I HAVE for sale a selection of boars, and bred and open sows from my prize-winning stock, sired by a son of Ames Rival. The stock is right in every way and prices reasonable.
CHAS. W. WEAVER
DELORAINE, MAN.

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, APRIL BOARS AND bred gilts, from $30 up. Mature sows and weanlings. Write for list. A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta. 2-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—BOARS, NINE months, 200 pounds, $35; sow, bred, nine months, $50; October pigs, $12 each. Cecil Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 3-6

SEVEN PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, LENGTHY bacon type, sired by diploma boar, splendid pigs, farrowed October 29, $15 each. W. A. Lowe, Churchbridge, Sask. 4-2

BERKSHIRE GILTS, BRED TO FARROW IN April. These are exceptional individuals. $40 each. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 3-4

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, 19 months. T. E. Murphy, Neville, Sask. 1-5

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE AUGUST BOARS, $25 EACH. Sire, College T, grand champion, Brandon. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 4-2

YORKSHIRE BOARS, MAY GILTS, BRED, $35. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 3-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, two years, price $40. John Leask, Lenore, Man.

Duroc-Jerseys

BRED SOWS FOR SALE—OVER 70 HEAD, from Canada's largest herd of high-class registered Duroc-Jerseys, from and bred to imported sires of great size and length, of most modern types. Length an important feature in our breeding. For catalogue, lists and full particulars, write J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-6

SELLING—BAILEY BRED REGISTERED Duroc sows and gilts, bred to farrow in March and April. Prices $30 to $60, according to age. Pedigrees furnished. Apply M. C. Campbell, Central Butte, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC sows, bred to sow of imported parents, Orion family; due April and May. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Carr, Leney, Sask. 5-5

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEYS, BY THE pioneer breeder of this breed. Tell me your wants or come and see. John Maurer, Clive, Alberta.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, ready for service; gilts bred for spring farrow. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 1-2

DUROC SOWS—BRED FOR APRIL FARROW, Gold Model and Orion breeding. Price reasonable. Mack McKeown, Dodsland, Sask. 4-4

WANTED—REGISTERED DUROC SOW; TO farrow in April. G. P. Bird, Wilcox, Sask.

REGISTERED DUROCS, EITHER SEX. ED. Hood, Huntoon, Sask.

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—BRED gilts, $35; early fall pigs, $18. Lorne McAnulty, Brock, Sask. 4-4

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. OTTO MILLS, Togo, Sask. 1-13

Hampshires

BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRES—BRED GILTS, sows; also fall pigs. Write for booklet. H. Lynn Tuttle, Raley, Alta. 51-9

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS, FOUR months, $18; one 19 months, $35. S. E. Lopeman, Pierson, Man. 4-2

Tamworths

GOOD GRADE SOWS, BRED TO REGISTERED Tamworth boars, $30, $35. Breeder of Tamworths Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 3-8

Livestock Outlook Favorable

The Babson statistical organization (one of the largest on the continent) has the following to say on the livestock outlook in their January Bulletin.

"Work of livestock readjustment over. We are optimistic, believing that the low point in the hog market will be witnessed in the immediate future and that the seasonal rise during 1922 will conform more with normal proportions. Cattle are in a similar condition. Sheep are tending upward and prospects favor a higher average during the next few months. Lard, pork and bacon are reaching attractive levels."

The wide awake farmer who wishes to improve his herd or flock by the introduction of pure-bred animals will profit by the above information and make his purchases now when prices are fundamentally at their present low point. Breeders will also take encouragement from the above authoritative statement knowing too that, fundamentally, the future outlook is for steadily increasing prices.

To both buyer and seller we recommend without reserve the use of The Guide's Classified Service. Here the Buyer will find choice offerings in all lines and here too the seller will find the cheapest method for reaching the largest body of buyers in the West.

Guide ads. (classified or display classified) bring big results cheaply and quickly. The Guide puts your offering before the most people at a relatively low cost. The Guide carries most classified advertising among Western farm journals and most people look over the offerings it announces. Being the only weekly, The Guide takes your ad. quickly to prospective buyers. After a man has bought he's no prospect. Put your ad. in the paper that gets to him first.

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Send your ad. to

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

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$80 CASH AND $80 A YEAR

For four years will buy 10 acres of excellent farm land on Vancouver Island, close to Parksville, Coombs or Dashwood stations, on the E. & N. Railway. Larger tracts and improved lands for sale. Full particulars from

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
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$2,000 SECURES 100-ACRE FARM WITH horses, sheep, ten cows, poultry, implements, tools, etc., included: in prosperous dairy and general farming section, convenient live market town, mail delivery, telephone, etc.; 85 acres rich loam tillage free from stone, heavy crops wheat, potatoes, two tons hay acre; 12-cow pasture woodland, estimated 65,000 feet timber; fruit; sugar bush; warm six-room house, 56-foot barn, stable, etc. To close affairs, all $5,500; only $2,000 cash, easy terms. Details, page 13, illustrated catalog bargains throughout entire Dominion. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 206 B.B. Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont., Can.

FOR SALE—FULLY EQUIPPED FARM, ONE and three-quarter section, medium heavy soil, section fenced, 1,040 acres under cultivation, 300 acres summerfallow, 135 acres fall rye, good water, close to town and school, land is in high state cultivation and is for sale at pre war prices. For particulars, write F. E. Kendall, Truax, Sask. 3-3

FARMERS IN MANITOBA—GRAZING LANDS in Manitoba owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been re-examined and re-valued. You have the opportunity now of purchasing additional land, for stock raising, at low prices and easy terms. Apply F. W. Russell, Land Agent, Desk D, C.P.R., Winnipeg. 4-5

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, TWO AND A HALF miles Battrum, Sask., 270 broken, 85 summerfallow, good buildings, well with windmill, telephone in house, $25 acre, half cash, terms. Severt Koldingnes, Greenbush, Minn. 3-4

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM, 240 ACRES; 125 cultivated, balance hay and pasture; seven miles from station, one and a half miles to school; eight-room house and other buildings. J. W. Stromberg, New Norway, Alta. 5-4

WANTED TO RENT—HALF-SECTION OF good wheat land in Manitoba, with equipment. Good experience. Write, Wm. Stupack, Ladywood, Man.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED QUARTER-SECTION, Peace River district. Price $5,000; $2,600 cash, balance $800 yearly, six per cent. Particulars, E. D. Hahn, Paul's Corners, Alta.

TO RENT—750 ACRES; 250 BUSH AND PASture, 480 cultivated, 160 summerfallow; on river; good water. State outfit when applying. F. B. McConnell, Sanford, Man. 5-3

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Guitar Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 44-5

FOR SALE OR RENT—IMPROVED FARMS, near Winnipeg, to practical farmers who have sufficient equipment. Write, Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 3-3

FOR SALE—ONE SECTION IN MELFORT district, town four miles, school on farm, 240 new breaking. Will consider some good stock. Box 412, Melfort, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—IMPROVED 160 ACRES IN VERY productive district, two and a half miles from Leduc, 20 miles from Edmonton. For price, write owner, Wm. Bolton, Leduc, Alta.

HALF-SECTION LAND, PARK DISTRICT, sell or trade for cattle. Price $5,000. Also 12-20 Heider tractor, good repair. A. L. Cole, Puffer, Alta. 5-2

EXCHANGE — QUARTER-SECTION PRAIRIE, four miles from town, for horses, machinery. What offers? R. Redpath, Strasbourg, Sask. 4-2

EQUIPPED FARM, ONE MILE FROM TOWN, good buildings, running water; bargain; sale or exchange. Box 39, Austin, Man. 4-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. tf

SELLING—160 ACRES, TOWN FOUR MILES. Willing to take Percheron stallion on deal. Particulars, M. Emmerson, Pollockville, Alta.

FARM WANTED—SEND DESCRIPTION AND price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

WANTED FARM TO RENT BY LIFE EXperienced man. Write Box 87, Vonda, Sask. 1-5

WILL BUY FARM IF LOCATION, SIZE, PRICE right. Post Box 538, Winnipeg. 4-6

468 ACRES AT $35 PER ACRE, IMPROVED. Fred Gore, Kipling, Sask. 3-6

Honey

NO. 1 PURE WHITE CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, $9.30 cash, crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; also good quality buckwheat honey, $7.00, crate of six 10-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto, Ont. 3-3

HONEY FOR SALE—GOLDENROD, SPLENDID flavor; packed in five-pound pails, 50 or 60 pounds per crate. Price 13 cents pound, f.o.b. Tillsonburg, Ont. E. V. Tillson. 5-5

ONLY 15 CRATES OF LIGHT AMBER HONEY left, mostly clover. To clear at $7.50 per crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 5-4

HONEY ALL SOLD FOR THIS SEASON, thanks to our many customers. Watch for our ad. next season. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETT, NO. 1 certified, government inspected, quality unequalled, heavy yielder under all conditions. Write for particulars and prices. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 3tf

Hay and Feed

HAY—WE OFFER NO. 1 BLUE STEM, $12.50; good slough hay, $10; few cars No. 1 Timothy, $20. Prices f.o.b. C.N.R. or C.P.R. Seed oats—Write for prices and samples, also commercial grades at fair prices. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 5tf

HAY AND GREEN FEED, ALSO FEED AND seed oats and barley for sale. Write or wire for quotations. Olds U.F.A. Co-op Assn. Ltd., Olds, Alta. Phone 156. 1-5

SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, $8.00 TON. SEAsoned white poplar, $2.75 cord. John Kardaszynski, Arborg, Man. 5-4

SELLING—GREEN FEED, $10 PER TON, f.o.b. Obaton. C. B. Larson, R.R. 1, Camrose, Alta. 4-2

WANTED—CAR HEAVY FEED OATS. SAMPLE and price to Thos. Parkes, Oak Lake, Man.

GOOD RYE HAY, NO. 1 FEED, $12.50 PER TON. O. H. Carveth, Guernsey, Sask. 4-4

FOR SALE—FEED OATS, IN CAR-LOAD LOTS James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask.